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KAZAN

by
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XXVI.

An Empty World.

Mile after mile Kazan went on. For a time he was oppressed by the shivering note of death that had come to him in Sandy McTrigger's cry, and he slipped through the banskians like a shadow, his ears flattened, his tail trailing, his hindquarters betraying that curious slinking quality of the wolf and dog stealing away from danger. Then he came out upon a plain, and the stillness, the billion stars in the clear vault of the sky, and the keen air that carried with it the breath of the Arctic barrens made him alert and questioning. He faced the direction of the wind. Somewhere off there, far to the south and west, was Gray Wolf. For the first time in many weeks he sat back on his haunches and gave the deep and vibrant call that echoed weirdly for miles about him. Back in the banskians the bog Dane heard it, and whined. From over the still body of Sandy McTrigger the little professor looked up with a white tense face, and listened for a second cry. But instinct told Kazan that to that first call there would be no answer, and now he struck out swiftly, galloping mile after mile, as a dog follows the trail of its master home. He did not turn back to the lake, nor was his direction toward Red Gold City. As straight as he might have followed a road blazed by the hand of man he cut across the 40 miles of plain and swamp and forest and rocky ridge that lay between him and the McFarlane. All that night he did not call again for Gray Wolf. With him reasoning was a process brought about by habit—by precedent—and as Gray Wolf had waited for him many times before he knew that she would be waiting for him now near the sand bar.

By dawn he had reached the river, within three miles of the sand bar. Scarcely was the sun up when he stood on the white strip of sand where he and Gray Wolf had come down to drink. Expectantly and confidently he looked about him for Gray Wolf, whining softly, and wagging his tail. He began to search for her scent, but rains had washed even her footprints from the clean sand. All that day he searched for her along the river and out on the plain. He went to where they had killed their last rabbit. He sniffed at the bushes where the poison baits had hung. Again and again he sat back on his haunches and sent out his mating cry to her. And slowly, as he did these things, nature was working in him that miracle of the wild which the Crees have named the "spirit call." As it had worked in Gray Wolf, so now it stirred the blood of Kazan. With the going of the sun, and the sweeping about him of shadowy night, he turned more and more to the south and east. His whole world was made up of the trails over which he had hunted. Beyond those places he did not know that there was such a thing as existence. And in that world, small in his understanding of things, was Gray Wolf. He could not miss her. That world, in his comprehension of it, ran from the McFarlane in a narrow trail through the forests and over the plains to the little valley from which the beavers had driven them. If Gray Wolf was not here—she was there, and tirelessly he resumed his quest of her.

Not until the stars were fading out of the sky again, and gray day was giving place to night, did exhaustion and hunger stop him. He killed a rabbit, and for hours after he had feasted he lay close to his kill, and slept. Then he went on.

The fourth night he came to the little valley between the two ridges, and under the stars, more brilliant now in the chill clearness of the early autumn nights, he followed the creek down into their old swamp home. It was broad day when he reached the edge of the great beaver pond that now completely surrounded the windfall under which Gray Wolf's second born had come into the world. Broken Tooth and the other beavers had wrought a big change in what had once been his home and Gray Wolf's, and for many minutes Kazan stood silent and motionless at the edge of the pond, sniffing the air heavy with the unpleasant odor of the usurpers. Until now his spirit had remained unbroken. Footsore, with thinned sides and gaunt head, he circled slowly through the swamp. All that day he searched. And his crest lay flat now, and there was a hunted look in the droop of his shoulders and in the shifting look of his eyes. Gray Wolf was gone.

Slowly nature was impinging that fact upon him. She had passed out of his world and out of his life, and he was filled with a loneliness and a grief so great that the forest seemed strange, and the stillness of the wild a thing that now oppressed and frightened him. Once more the dog in him was mastering the wolf. With Gray Wolf he had possessed the world of freedom. Without her, that world was so big and strange and empty that it appalled him. Late in the afternoon he came upon a little pile of crushed clam shells on the shore of the stream. He sniffed at them—turned away—went back, and sniffed again. It was where Gray Wolf had made a last feast in the swamp before continuing south. But the scent she had left behind was not strong enough to tell Kazan, and for a second time he turned away. That night he slunk under a log, and cried himself to sleep. Deep in the night he grieved in his uneasy slumber, like a child. And day after day, and night after night, Kazan remained a slinking creature of the big swamp, mourning for the one creature that had brought him out of chaos into light, who had filled his world for him, and who, in going from him, had taken from this world even the things that Gray Wolf had lost in her blindness.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Call of Sun Rock.

In the golden glow of the autumn sun there came up the stream overlooked by the Sun Rock one day a man, a woman and a child in a canoe. Civilization had done for lovely Joan what it had done for many another wild flower transplanted from the depth of the wilderness. Her cheeks were thin. Her blue eyes had lost their lustre. She coughed, and when she coughed the man looked at her with love and fear in his eyes. But now, slowly, the man had begun to see the transformation, and on the day their canoe pointed up the stream and into the wonderful valley that had been their home before the call of the distant city came to them, he noted the flush gathering once more in her cheeks, the fuller redness of her lips, and the gathering glow of happiness and content in her eyes. He laughed softly as he saw these things, and he blessed the forests. In the canoe she had leaned back, with her head almost against his shoulder, and he stopped paddling to draw her to him, and run his fingers through the soft golden masses of her hair.

"You are happy again, Joan," he laughed joyously. "The doctors were right. You are a part of the forests."

"Yes, I am happy," she whispered, and suddenly there came a little thrill into her voice, and she pointed to a white finger of sand running out into the stream. "Do you remember—years and years ago, it seems—that Kazan left us here? She was on the sand over there, calling to him. Do you remember?" There was a little tremble about her mouth, and she added, "I wonder—where they—have gone."

The cabin was as they had left it. Only the crimson bakneesh had grown up about it, and shrubs and tall grass had sprung up near its walls. Once more it took on life, and day by day the color came deeper into Joan's cheeks, and her voice was filled with its old wild sweetness of song. Joan's husband cleared the trails over his old trap-lines, and Joan and the little Joan, who romped and talked now, transformed the cabin into home. One night the man returned to the cabin late, and when he came in there was a glow of excitement in Joan's blue eyes, and a tremble in her voice when she greeted him.

"Did you hear it?" she asked. "Did you hear—the call?"

He nodded, stroking her soft hair.

"I was a mile back in the creek swamp," he said. "I heard it!"

Joan's hands clutched his arms.

"It wasn't Kazan, she said. "I would recognize his voice. But it seemed to me it was like the other—the call that came that morning from the sand-bar, his mate?'

The man was thinking. Joan's fingers tightened. She was breathing a little quickly.

"Will you promise me this?" she asked, "Will you promise me that you will never hunt or trap for wolves?"

"I had thought of that," he replied. "I thought of it—after I heard the call. Yes, I will promise."

Joan's arms stole up about his neck. "We loved Kazan," she whispered. "And you might kill him—or her."

Suddenly she stopped. Both listened. The door was a little ajar, and to them there came again the wailing mate-call of the wolf. Joan ran to the door. Her husband followed. Together they stood silent, and with tense breath Joan pointed over the starlit plain.

"Listen! Listen!" she commanded. "It's her cry, and it came from the Sun Rock!"

She ran out into the night, forgetting that the man was close behind her now, forgetting that little Joan was alone in her bed. And to them, from miles and miles across the plain, there came a wailing cry in answer—a cry that seemed a part of the wind, and that thrilled Joan until her breath broke in a strange sob.

Farther out on the plain she went and then stopped, with the golden glow of the autumn moon and the stars shimmering in her hair and her eyes. It was many minutes before the cry came again, and then it was so near that Joan put her hands to her mouth, and her cry rang out over the plain as in the days of old.

"Kazan! Kazan! Kazan!"

At the top of the Sun Rock, Gray Wolf—gaunt and thinned by starvation—heard the woman's cry, and the call that was in her throat died away in a whine. And to the north a swiftly moving shadow stopped for a moment, and stood like a thing of rock under the starlight. It was Kazan. A strange fire leaped through his

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

WASHINGTON SEES SITUATION GETTING GRAVE

Administration Still Hopes Death or Capture of Bandit Will Clear the Atmosphere.

Washington, March, 23.—All of the regular army forces in the United States have been placed at the disposal of Gen. Fred Funston, commanding on the Mexican border. He can call for individual units without asking the war department for special orders. But under no circumstances will the regulars now stationed in the Panama canal zone or in Honolulu be included in any such arrangements.

Funston also can have 13,000 coast artillerymen, organized as infantry, when he wants them. Their organization is complete. The first to go will be from the department of the east. But until they actually are on the way no announcement of plans will be made by the war department.

For 50,000 Volunteers.

A substitute resolution demanding that the President immediately call for not less than 50,000 volunteers for service in Mexico, preference to be given to the organized militia of the states, was drafted this afternoon by Senator Sherman of Illinois. He stated that he would substitute it for his joint resolution of yesterday which was sidetracked and that, inasmuch as it would be a senate resolution, it would be entitled to immediate consideration.

Many senate and house leaders today were openly advocating the calling of the National Guard for immediate service along the border. Open fears were expressed that the present force of regulars was "inviting disaster," and members of the military affairs committees of the two houses are planning to personally urge the President, on his return here, to take all possible precautionary steps.

It is known that the war department has already prepared a tentative list of organizations that will be called on for volunteers should the situation in Mexico and along the border not improve.

Situation Grows More Grave.

The Mexican situation is constantly growing graver. Administration officials, however, are not abandoning hopes that the death or capture of Villa yet can be accomplished without general intervention. In this connection, the situation is at least made no worse by the insistence of the Mexican embassy here that the Carranzista forces are still intact.

The embassy formally denied today that Gen. Luis Herrera has deserted to Villa, but officials take this denial with a "grain of salt." They say that it probably will prove that Herrera has abandoned Carranza because of anger over the fact that he was removed from his command a month ago on a charge of drunkenness.

Criticize Sherman Resolution.

Army officers today severely criticized the resolution introduced in the senate by Senator Sherman of Illinois, authorizing the President to call for 50,000 volunteers. This resolution has no support among the men who will direct the fighting. The plans of the general staff call for a volunteer army of 500,000 men with the national guard given first call should real intervention be made necessary and the officers who are most familiar with the general situation south of the Rio Grande say that any authorization of only 50,000 volunteers under existing circumstances will only serve to inflame the entire Mexican nation.

The general staff has complete equipment for 500,000 men ready at the various supply stations and arsenals If any action is to be taken the staff will request Secretary of War Baker to see that the volunteer call is made effective for a half million men, no matter how many are actually drafted into the service.

The disposition of the administration to discourage agitation of the Mexican situation in congress was evidenced by Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee when Senator Johnson of South Dakota, read a telegram from Yankton offering a company of men to the army. Senator Smoot, Republican, agreed with the Democratic senator.

"The introduction of communications of this kind at this time are rather ill advised," said Senator Stone. "The situation in Mexico as we all know, is acute and whatever tends to add to the acuteness of that situation, I regard as something that would better be left undone."

Senator Smoot said he had received many similar telegrams, but deemed it his duty to refer them to the war department.

"That is where they belong," said Senator Smoot, "and I do not think it unwise to have them printed in the Record or otherwise made public. No good can come of such a course. Persons sending these communications are sincere, but they should take these matters up with the department."

EACH MINUTE OF VILLA HUNT COSTS U. S. $50

It is costing the United States government $50 a minute to hunt Villa, or $72,000 a day. This estimate was made by Maj. William Elliott, quartermaster. Millions may be expended before the threat of Mexican banditry against the border states is completely wiped out. This expense includes the pay of the men, the cost of ammunition and food supplies, the wear and tear on equipment, and a host of miscellaneous charges.

RUSSIAN LOSSES TOTAL 2,542,639 IN THE WAR

Deaths Alone Reach 854,888, Statistician Says.

New York, March 23.—The losses of the Russians, since the beginning of the war, total 2,542,639, according to Boris Schumacher, who arrived from Petrograd today on the Scandinavian-American liner United States. They are classified as follows:

Killed in battle,	387,913.
Died from wounds,	192,300.
Died in hospitals,	274,175.
Total losses from death,	854,888.
Missing,	954,813.
Wounded,	733,438.

BRYAN DECLARES HE IS FOR WILSON

There'll Be No Other Candidate at St. Louis.

Lincoln, March 23.—William J. Bryan came out squarely yesterday for the renomination of President Wilson. He said there would be no other candidate at the St. Louis convention.

"I am a candidate for delegate-at-large to that convention," said Mr. Bryan, "but if any of my friends who suddenly have become friends of Woodrow Wilson can serve him better than myself let them send someone else to the convention.

"If Woodrow Wilson owes me anything he has more than paid it back by giving himself to the nation as president instead of Roosevelt."

WHAT THE SITUATION IN MEXICO DEVELOPED DURING PAST WEEK

The entire regular army, except that portion guarding the Panama canal, has been placed at the disposal of General Funston for Mexico.

The report that General Herrera, a Carranza officer, had deserted to Villa was denied. The denial was made by Consul Letcher of Chihuahua City.

Work of American aero squadron has been a bad failure so far.

Carranza is doing everything in his power to demonstrate that he is the "iron man of Mexico."

Francisco Villa says he will never surrender, but will die fighting the Americans sent to capture him. He announced that he intends killing every American he can find.

The Mexican situation has become so grave that military authorities in El Paso were considering taking drastic steps to relieve all Mexicans there of any arms that they might have concealed around their houses.

American troops have no orders to occupy any cities or towns in Mexico, every effort being made by General Funston and other American leaders to avoid friction with the de facto government and the American people.

3 BRITISH PLANES LOST IN RAID ON TEUTON AIR BASE

Flyers Brought Down, Men Captured, in Attack Upon Aero Sheds on Mainland.

Amsterdam, March 27.—A British air raid on German aero stations in Schleswig-Holstein yesterday resulted in the loss of three of the five British seaplanes engaged. According to the German statement the attack did no damage.

In an accompanying naval engagement between detachments of the British and German mosquito fleets the German armed patrol boats Braunschwig and Otto Rudolf were sunk. The British destroyer Medusa is thought to have been lost by collision with the destroyer Laverock.

Dispatches from Fsbjerg, Denmark, report a great naval battle between the German and British fleets some three miles off the Graadyb lightship. These dispatches are supposed to be exaggerated on account of the officially reported engagement, which was east of the island of Sylt.

The German report says:

"Two armed fishing outposts were destroyed by the English.

"Our naval aeroplanes attacked the English naval forces, scoring direct hits.

"An English torpedo boat was seriously damaged.

"A few of our torpedo boat destroyers came in touch with the retreating enemy and one of them failed to return."

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Fire in Paris, Texas, on March 21, made 10,000 persons homeless, wiped out the entire business section and over a thousand dwellings, and caused an estimated property loss of $3,500,000.

Ambassador Gerard to Germany has postponed his vacation in the United States. A New York paper claims that Germany is ready to talk peace and von Bethmann-Hollweg wanted Gerard to be on hand in Berlin.

The aerial attack on Zeebrugge early last week by British, French and Belgian aeroplanes caused the death of 200 persons and spread heavy damage at the German naval base.

According to information from the British admiralty 127 submarines have been captured by the English navy since the outbreak of the European war.

England is looking for another cabinet crisis, according to reports last week. Lloyd-George and Asquith differ on conscription, the former being in favor of compulsion.

Both sides in the present European war now declare that Roumania is with them.

Augusta, Ga., was a heap of smoking ruins on March 23. Fire swept clear a strip of business block and residences two mlies long and four blocks wide, entailing a loss estimated at $8,000,000.

Five thousand persons were made homeless by fire that burned East Nashville, Tenn., on March 22. Property loss was $1,500,000. The blaze started from a lighted ball of yarn thrown into a grassy vacant lot by a boy.

Belgium has been promised active participation in the peace negotiations when the war ends, the entente allies also pledging indemnity.

A new regulation in Berlin limits each person to five ounces of butter weekly and 10 pounds of potatoes every 12 days.

Premier Sturmer of Russia has declared that Russia's strength is growing greater day by day instead of diminishing. He claims that the czar's realm is sure to win the war.

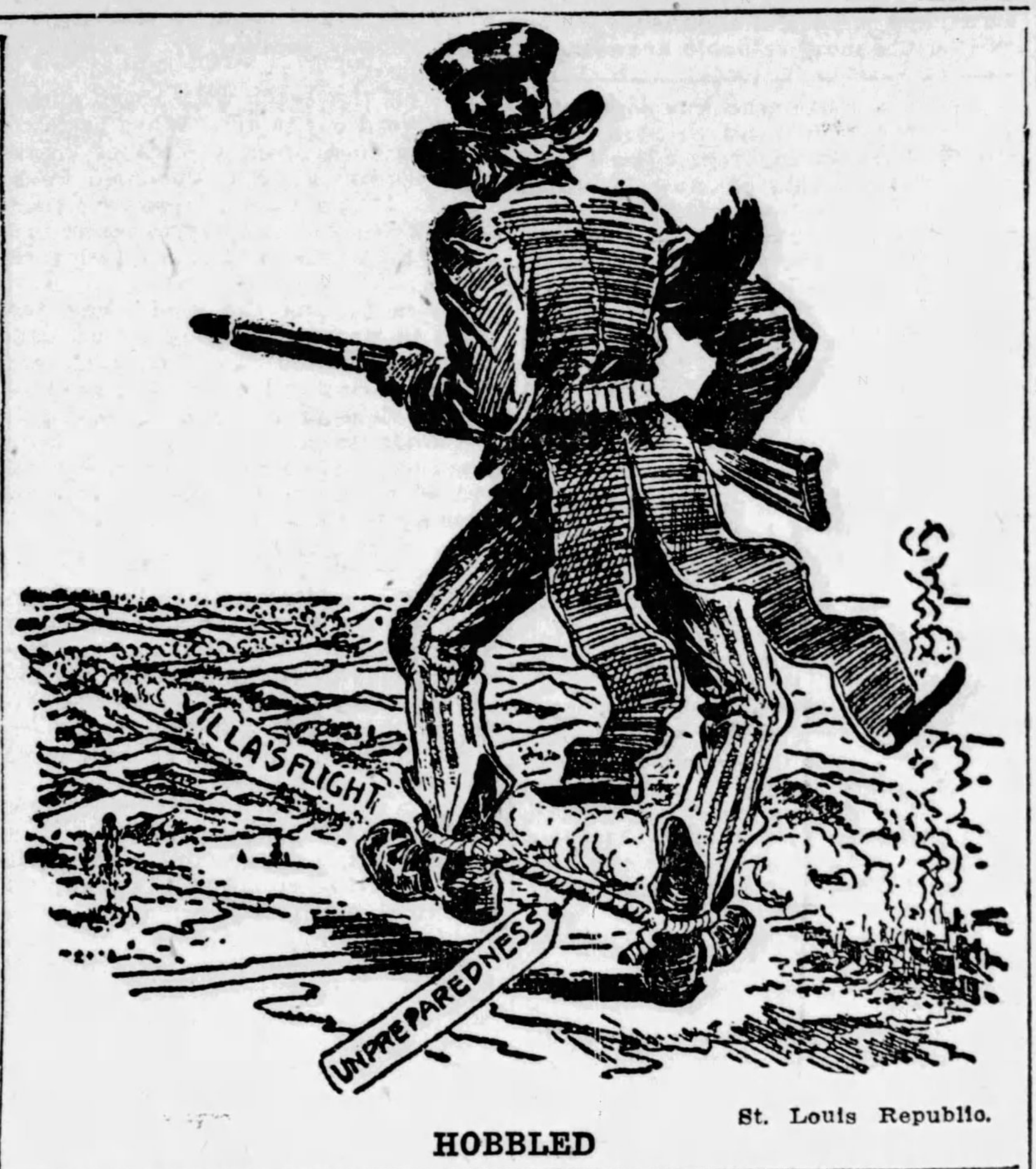
Thomas Nelson Page, ambassador to Italy, is reported to have asked for leave to accompany his wife to America.

Since last October's order in London for further darkening of streets,, 307 people have met death by accident at night.

The death rate among negroes in the United States is decreasing. In 1912 it was 22.9, and in 1913, the latest year for which authentic figures are available, it was 21.9.

On February 1 there were building or under contract in the United States 230 steel merchant vessels of a total gross tonnage of 901,371.

Jess Willard successfully defended his title as champion heavyweight of the world when he defeated Frank Moran in a 10-round bout at New York. on March 25. Over 13,000 persons witnessed the fight, $150,000 being paid in admissions. Willard received $47,000 for his share and Moran took $23,000.



HOBBLED

St. Louis Republic.

NO WARNING GIVEN WHEN TWO BRITISH SHIPS ARE BLOWN UP

Early Reports Say No American Lives Were Lost on Steamer Sussex, Though One U. S. Citizen Was Killed on Englishman.

Nearly 100 persons were unaccounted for when two British steamers were blasted on March 24. Some of the missing were American citizens, according to early reports. The vessels lost are the channel steamer Sussex, victim of either mine or submarine, and the transatlantic steamer Englishman, sunk off the British Isles when 30 miles out, bound for Portland, Me The explosion on the Sussex was terrific, tearing the front part of the steamer to pieces and killing or injuring a number of persons. A German submarine is said to have sunk the vessel, the lookout claiming he saw the wake of the torpedo as it sped toward the vessel.

London, March 27.—It is now believed that no American lives were lost when the steamer Sussex was blown up in the English channel last Friday. The American embassy in Paris has gathered detailed information showing that all the Americans whose names were on the passenger list have been accounted for. Several Americans were injured. It has not yet been definitely established whether the Sussex was damaged by a mine or a torpedo.

More than half a dozen of the American survivors have sworn to affidavits at the United States embassy declaring their belief that the ship was torpedoed by a submarine.

The Baldwins Reported Safe.

Fears for the safety of Prof. and Mrs. Mark Baldwin and their daughter, Miss Elizabeth, were set at rest by a telegram from Boulogne stating that all had been landed on the French coast.

Erroneous reports were circulated in the confusion on Saturday that Elizabeth Baldwin had died from her injuries. Miss Baldwin was wounded, but is in no danger of death, the Boulogne dispatch stated.

Miss Gertrude Barnes of New York is also safe. She had been listed as missing on Sunday.

Of the three American survivors of the Sussex who are in a hospital at Dover, only one, Georfge Crocker of Fitchburg, Mass., is in a serious condition. His skull was fractured by a falling mast. He regained consciousness this morning and his physician believes he will recover.

Joshua D. Armitage of New York and Wilder Penfield of Hudson, Wis., are suffering from shock and bruises, but are not seriously injured.

One Killed on Englishman.

The United States embassy at London today established definitely that one American was killed when the British steamship Englishman was sunk by a submarine last week.

The man killed was P. Buckley. Another American, George MacDonald of Lawrence, Mass., was wounded.

Most of the Americans who swore that the ship was attacked by a submarine based their information upon statements made by the captain and other officers of the vessel that they had seen the wake of a torpedo. No one saw the submarine and no warning of any kind was given, it was said.

British newspapers, accepting the submarine story as true, comment on the incident with bitter editorials today. The press, almost as a whole, expresses the opinion that the United States must now take decisive action to curb the submarine activities of Germany where neutral lives are placed in jeopardy.

Most of the lifeboats were so crowded that they sank almost to the water's edge, and consequently shipped water. Samuel Bemis reach a lifeboat, but left it when it became overloaded with women and children. He took to a raft and floated about for some time until he met another raft on which was a Swiss. They spliced the rafts together with their neckties, and saved a number of persons who were still in the water. Mr. Bemis arrived in Paris in moccasins. He said he supposed his shoes were floating somewhere in the channel.

One of the women survivors states that two lifebelts were wrenched from her by men. An American gave her a third belt.

Americans on Board.

The following Americans were on board the Sussex:

Joshua D. Armitage.
Prof. James Mark Baldwin.
Helen Baldwin.
Elizabeth Baldwin.
Gertrude L. Barnes.
Charles T. Crocker.
Samuel Bemis.
Henry Deer.
Ida Deer.
Lillian C. S. Harde.
Edna S. Harde.
Edward Huxley.
Dorothy Phillipps Hilton.
Edna Frances Hilton.
Edna Hall.
John H. Hearley.
Edward Marshall.
Wilder G. Penfield.
George Henry Parker, Jr.
Alice W. Ruiz.
Mrs. Tolliote Sennell.
Daniel Sargent.
Tinglewoods Tulderson.
Gertrude W. Nzlik. Warren.
Francis E. Drake.

The chief engineer of the Sussex was killed by the explosion and the purser was wounded seriously.

The explosion occurred at about 3 p. m. when the Sussex was an hour and a half out of Folkestone. The wireless apparatus was destroyed and no help arrived until nearly midnight. Had it not been for the water tight compartments the Sussex would have sunk and the loss of life would have been heavier.

Norwegian Bark Sunk.

London, March 23.—The Norwegian bark Lindfield, 2,276 tons, has been sunk off the Irish coast. Thirty members of the crew ware rescued and taken to Queenstown today. The Lindfield was en route from the Pacific coast of the United States for England.

DAVID DUNNE, NEW SERIAL STORY, BEGINS NEXT WEEK

A clean, forceful story of how a country boy, fired by ambition, rose to the high position of governor of a great state, is the narrative of David Dunne, the next serial to be published by The Weekly Blade, beginning next week. David Dunne is the work of the pen of Belle Kanaris Maniates, and will hold the attention of the reader from the first chapter to the last. Ambition should be fired in anyone who reads how David, the hero of the tale, climbed the ladder of fame from the bottom to the topmost rung as chief executive of a commonwealth. Through his own exertions and many sacrifices he succeeded in gaining a college education, studied law and achieved victory at the bar. But years of effort and exertion on his part were well rewarded. And of course there is the love story that unwinds as the narrative progresses. Remember, David Dunne begins next week, taking the place of Kazan, which ends with this week's installment. Don't fail to read the new serial.

CAVALRY TRIES TO BOTTLE UP VILLA BANDITS

Now Attempting to Close All the Mountain Passes and Trails Leading From Their Hiding Places.

Despite the fact that Carranza troops boasted that Villa was hemmed in by a ring of steel and could not escape, the Mexican bandit succeeded in eluding his pursuers according to early reports March 25. Villa was reported to have abandoned to their fate at least 200 of his followers caught at El Oso, east of Namiquipa. The American troops now engaged in the pursuit of Villa are over 200 miles from the border. Owing to the censorship maintained and the difficulty of communicating with headquarters definite news of General Pershing's movements were hard to obtain last week. There were many rumors of activities but many were denied later. Owing to the presence of many bands of Mexican marauders near the border General Funston has ordered a general strengthening of the border patrol. General Bertani, commander of the Carranza field forces, is said to be co-operating fully with General Pershing.

El Paso, Tex., March 27—Flying columns of American cavalry today are seeking to entrap Francisco Villa and his band by sealing up all the trails and passes in the mountainous district south of El Valle.

With the outlets barred, squadrons of cavalry and detachments of infantry, operating from the base near Casas Grandes, will comb the country to drive the bandit to the open.

This is the plan military authorities are following to capture the peon brigand.

Cavalry Pursuing Him.

General J. J. Pershing announced last night the establishment of a new base in the pursuit of Villa. The second base is much nearer the location where the bandit is reported in retreat than the old base at field headquarters.

Villa and his band are moving rapidly among the foothills of Sierra Tarahumares, hotly pursued by three columns of American cavalry. Colonel George A. Dodd is directing the movement.

Eluded Carranzistas.

This information confirms reports brought here by American travelers from the Casas Grandes district, Saturday, that Villa had escaped from the Carranza troops. Mexican Consul Garcia does not credit the reports that the Carranza forces furnished no real opposition to Villa and permitted him to escape.

Villa scattered his command in his flight southward and at one time, it was learned today, led only a small forceof 15 or 20 men. The army censor at Columbus has permitted the information to pass that Villa increased his command at El Valle by forcing 35 young men and boys to accompany him. Military men here say this indicates Villa now believes he has successfully eluded his pursuers and is in position to move a larger body of men without fear of capture. Brigadier General Pershing expects it will take months to capture Villa.

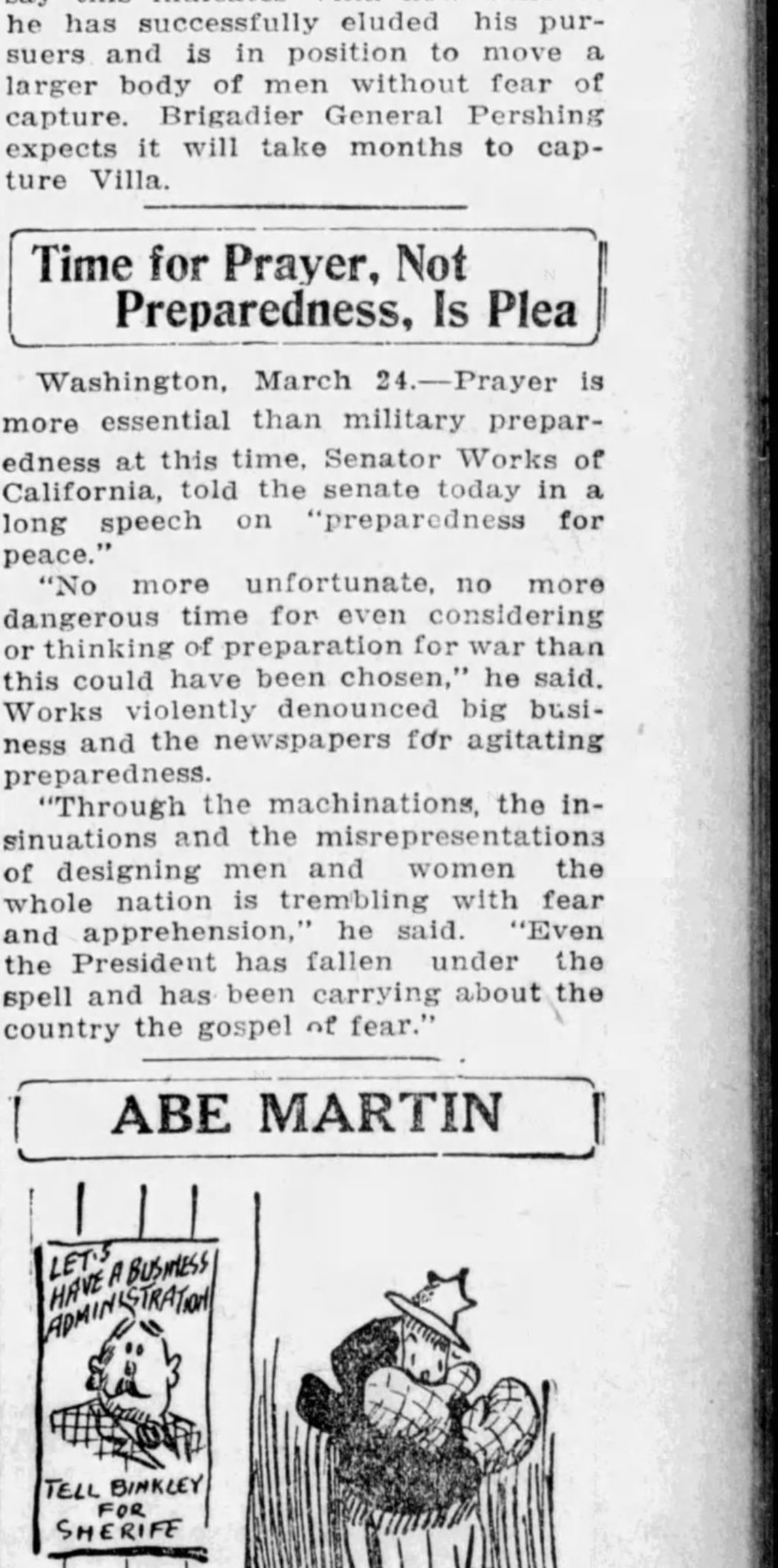
Time for Prayer, Not Preparedness, Is Plea

Washington, March 24.—Prayer is more essential than military preparedness at this time, Senator Works of California, told the senate today in a long speech on "preparedness for peace."

"No more unfortunate, no more dangerous time for even considering or thinking of preparation for war than this could have been chosen," he said. Works violently denounced big business and the newspapers for agitating preparedness.

"Through the machinations, the insinuations and the misrepresentations of designing men and women the whole nation is trembling with fear and apprehension," he said. "Even the President has fallen under the spell and has been carrying about the country the gospel of fear."

ABE MARTIN


LET'S HAVE A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
TELL BINKLEY FOR SHERIFF

Th' feller who wears eyeglasses allus gits credit fer knowin' twice as much as he does.

We'd never know some fellers' middle names if ther wives didn't git in th' social columns.

The Maid of the Forest

Copyright, 1913, A. C. McClurg & Co.

By Randall Parrish

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

"Brady!"

"All right," he said breathlessly, "I had to knife the brute—he—was as big as a calf, and—and he got my shoulder. Did you find a window on your side?"

"No."

"There was none on mine. We'll have to risk a light, I reckon, for I'm bleedin' considerable. Try the fireplace yonder."

I felt my way along the wall, discovered some tinder, and, with flint and steel in my pocket, coaxed a blaze. There were a few pieces of wood piled up on the hearth, and a moment later, the curling red flames revealed the entire interior. Brady rested against the bench, the sleeve of his blouse ripped into shreds, blood dripping from his fingers, and sinking into the earth floor. A few few feet away, a great mass of shaggy hair, lay the dog in a heap, his lips still drawn back in a snarl, revealing the cruel white teeth, the shaft of a knife protruding from the throat. He was a massive animal, terrifying to look upon even in death. Yet I barely glanced that way, assured that he was dead, and all my interest centered on Brady, his face ghastly under the brown tan. There was a water bucket half filled on a low bench, and I tore down the shirt from a peg, and swabbed out the wound. It was a jagged, ugly gash, the print of each tooth revealed, and the man clinched his hands in agony as I worked rapidly. The blood staunched somewhat I bound it tightly with a silk neckerchief, and gave him a drink of brandy from my pocket flask. This brought a little color back into the man's face, and he found strength to sit up, resting against the bench, his eyes on the dead dog.

"Mastiff," he said, "and the biggest devil I ever saw. I hit him with the axe the first blow, but in the dark failed to strike high enough, I reckon. What do you suppose he was guardin' so savage?"

I shook my head, glancing about at the open door. Brady's eyes followed mine.

"Get a light of some kind, Hayward, and take a look," he said slowly, "and then have Dutchy bring in the packs."

I did as he suggested, finding a bit of pitchy wood that burned frely, and holding it out before me as I peered curiously through the opening. A glance about told me that the lean-to was used as a shed, for it was half filled with split wood, opened boxes, and various odds and ends. This knowledge came to me in a flash, but the sight which riveted my eyes was the body of a man lying directly beyond the doorway, face upward, his skull cleft as if by the vicious blow of an axe.

CHAPTER XII.

Captain D'Auvray.

What is it?" asked Brady, startled by my sudden exclamation, and striving to get up. I glanced back at him.

"A dead man; stay where you are; he is dead all right. I'll be back in a moment."

I stepped within, and held the torch down closer, the ghastly yellow light falling full on the upturned face. He was a man of 70, or over, a sturdy looking fellow for his years, in the garments of a French courier des Bois; his features strong, refined, and bearing even in death a certain peculiar dignity, increased by a snow-white beard. Apparently he had not been dead long, nor was there slightest evidence of struggle; the hands were empty, and, judging from the ugly gash in his head, he had been struck from behind unexpectedly. It was a ghastly wound, and the man had probably died instantly. The blow must have been a treacherous one, delivered by some person acquainted with the cabin; otherwise the dog would have sprung to his master's defense. Plainly this was murder, and the assassin had taken his time; had closed the door, locked in the dog; had even washed off the blade of the axe, and left it standing there against the wall. What could have been the object? Was it revenge? robbery? I felt in the pocket of the loose blouse, finding nothing, but my eye caught the glimmer of a medal fastened to the front of the shirt. I unpinned it, and held it up to the light of the torch, studying out the French inscription, letter by letter, half guessing at its meaning—it was a medal of honor, given for special gallantry in action at Fontenoy to Captain Raoel D'Auvray.

I stood staring at it, and then down into the face of the dead man. D'Auvray. Her name! The same name she had given me! The face of the girl came back instantly to memory, distinct, living. There was a familiarity, a resemblance, now that I thus connected the two together. She had told me that her father was a French officer — but dead, killed in action. Perhaps she thought so; had been deceived into this belief. Yet I was convinced now that this was the man; that he had ben living up to a few hours before, and had met his fate here in the wilderness by a foul and treacherous blow. Her father! The knowledge seemed to shock me, to leave me helpless. I could not divorce my mind from the remembrance of the daughter. Where would she be that night? Safe at Harmar? or in the dark woods with Girty? Did she know about the hidden cabin? this island rendezvous? Surely this could be no mere coincident of name and history, yet what was the mystery that enveloped both? Why was this Captain D'Auvray hiding here and why did she deny that he was still living? The more

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

An Attack of Grip Always Leaves Kidneys In Weakened Condition

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are often very distressing and leave the system in a run down condition, particularly the kidneys which seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to dangerous kidney troubles. Druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root is a great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root, on receipt of ten cents, to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince any one who may be in need of it. Regular size bottles 50cts. and $1.00. For sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper.

KAZAN

by

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO.

Continued from First Page

body. Every fibre of his brute understanding was afire with the knowledge that here was home. It was here, long ago, that he had lived, and loved, and fought—and all at once the dreams that had grown faded and indistinct in his memory came back to him as real living things. For, coming to him faintly over the plain, he heard Joan's voice!

In the starlight Joan stood, tense and white, when from out of the pale mists of the moonglow he came to her cringing on his belly, panting and wind-run, and with a strange whining note in his throat. And as Joan went to him, her arms reaching out, her lips sobbing his name over and over again, the man stood and looked down upon them with the wonder of a new and greater understanding in his face. He had no fear of the wolf-dog now. And as Joan's arms hugged Kazan's great shaggy head up to her he heard the whining gasping joy of the beast and the sobbing whispering voice of the girl, and with tensely gripped hands he faced the Sun Rock.

"My Gawd," he breathed. "I believe—it's so—"

As if in response to the thought in his mind, there came once more across the plain Gray Wolf's mate-seeking cry of grief and of loneliness. Swiftly as though struck by a lash Kazan was on his feet—oblivious of Joan's touch, of her voice, of the presence of the man. In another instant he was gone, and Joan flung herself against her husband's breast, and almost fiercely took his face between her two hands.

"Now do you believe?" she cried pantingly. "Now do you believe in the God of my world—the God I have lived with, the God that gives souls to the wild things, the God that —that has brought—us all—together —once more—home!"

His arms closed gently about her.

"I believe, my Joan," he whispered.

"And you understand—now—what it means, 'Thou shalt not kill'?"

"Except that it brings us life—yes, I understand," he replied.

"Kazan and she—you and I—and the baby! Are you sorry—that we came back?" she asked.

So close he drew her against his breast that she did not hear the words he whispered in the soft warmth of her hair. And after that, for many hours, they sat in the starlight in front of the cabin door. But they did not hear again that lonely cry from the Sun Rock. Joan and her husband understood.

"He'll visit us again tomorrow," the man said at last. "Come, Joan, let us go to bed."

Together they entered the cabin.

And that night, side by side, Kazan and Gray Wolf hunted again in the moonlit plain.

THE END.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answesr.

I have a mare who has something wrong with her head or ears. The trouble is more apparent when I take her out in the rain or snow. If some reader has an idea what is the matter and what would be a good remedy I would appreciate it if he would tell.—C., Kentucky.

Would it be advisable to put phosphate on a family truck garden? The garden is in a run-down condition and I would like to do something for the soil. Can some reader advise me? —S., Pennsylvania.

My horse is lame in the right hind leg. He has the habit of constantly shifting his weight from one leg to the other. He also drags his foot some of the time. I would like to have some Farmstead reader tell what is the matter and give a remedy.—R., Ohio.

In our yard we have two May cherry trees about 12 years old. They have been blooming for seven or eight years but the cherries always drop off. All are gone before it is time for them to get ripe. Is there anything I can do to insure a crop of cherries?—J., Marengo, Ind.

Sow Early Oats.

Get the oats in early is good advice for practically all the cornbelt, with the possible exception of the nothern one-third of that section.

The yield and quality of the oats crop is largely dependent upon the kind of weather prevailing during the time that the grain is filling. Cool weather with a moderate supply of moisture is ideal while hot weather with an excess of moisture is almost fatal to the crop. The earlier the crop is matured the less is the probability of the latter conditions prevailing.

There is practically no danger of sowing oats too early provided it is properly sown. It shows its appreciation of a well prepared seed-bed, but it is sometimes necessary to sacrifice to some extent in the preparation of a seed-bed rather than delay seeding until too late a date.

Practically no damage results from a fairly heavy freeze after the crop is sown, provided the seed has been well covered. It is the shallow rooted plants resulting from half-covered seed that are killed by a freeze.

A good seed-bed is espeically important when clover is seeded with oats, which should be the rule and not the exception. It is too much to expect a stand of clover when the tiny seeds are sown on rough, cloddy ground and covered at all depths from six or more inches to lying on the surface without covering.

The use of early varieties of oats is advisable for the same reason that it is good practice to sow the crop early. They stand a chance of maturing before a spell of hot, humid weather which will seriously affect later varieties.

Half, yes two-thirds of the lameness and rheumatism in stock is caused through lack of plenty of good, dry bedding. Hogs especially require dry sleeping quarters.

Don't plant old bean ground to beans. Rotate your crops. Clean seed and clean ground are best insurance against all kinds of pests.

THE GARDEN

Onion Seed.

There are a couple of reasons for raising your own onion seed. Onion seed costs from $1.25 to $2.50 per pound. It could be saved with very little trouble. One has a chance to cultivate a variety of his own and establish a reputation as a seed producer, which, in years to come, may bring more cash than the onions he raises.

At screening time in the fall, pick out the most solid, globe-shaped, deeply colored onions of whatever varieties you want for your next crop. Large or medium-sized ones are best. Estimate the seed required to sow your crop. It takes four and one-half to five pounds to the acre and one bushel onions will produce three pounds of seed on an average. Always sow a few more for safety.

Keep these in open crates in the cellar till early spring. Set them out on a sandy loam or around the edge of a muck field. Set them close enough to touch each other in rows and the rows three feet apart. Plow them two or three times as potatoes. Have them clean when they begin to seed, then do not bother them until harvest time when the heads begin to turn brown. They usually mature by the first of August.

Cut off the heads with sheep shears and spread out to dry. When perfectly dry run them over a piece of coarse wire screening or a common washboard. If you have a large crop there is a device you can buy to insert in a clover huller that will soon thresh them out.

Before putting the seed away test them in water, skimming off all culls that rise to the top. Dry, sack and hang in a cool dry place. Test the seed before planting by sowing 100, 200 or 300 seeds in a box of earth. Count every seed before sowing and the number of plants that come up and set your seed drill accordingly.

Early Squashes.

In many localities it has been a difficult matter in recent years to grow fine squashes and have them fully ripened before frost came. This is especially true at the north where the season is short, and difficulty is experienced in getting the seed to grow when planted in the spring.

It is a wise plan to start pumpkins, cucumbers and squashes in flower pots under glass, so that the plants will have a good start and will be ready for blooming much sooner than those planted in the open ground.

A three or four-inch pot will hold from one to three seeds and the plants may be allowed to become nice size before being transplanted. The transplanting is easily done, and there should be no injury to the roots.

Simply turn the pot over and strike the edge on a box or board. The ball of earth holding the well-formed mass of roots will drop from the pot, and can be placed in the cavity made to receive it; the plants will scarcely show they were disturbed, and long before other squash or pumpkin vines are in bloom, the pot plants will have blossomed. They will not need any protection from pollen from other plants causing danger of mixing, which is so detrimental in recent years.

Making Seed Bed.

In forming a bed for tomato, cabbage or other plants that will be transplanted, a fine plan is to choose a sheltered, southside spot; pile weeds, cornstalks, brush and odd chunks of wood on it, and set fire to the heap.

When the fire dies down, take the spade and turn up the ground where the fire was built. This thoroughly mixes the ashes from the fire with the soil, fertilizing it, while the heat of the fire destroyed many insects, worms, etc., together with their eggs, in that particular spot.

As soon as the ground is cooled off sufficiently, sprinkle the seeds lightly over the surface of the bed, draw the rake over the dirt a few times, and carefully spread some fine brush across it, to prevent the birds and chickens from damaging the bed. On nights when the temperature seems to foretell a frost, toss some straw or hay over the bed, or spread an old blanket or carpet over it.

THE ORCHARD

Curl Leaf.

According to observations made by the New Jersey station, peach leaf curl can readily be controlled by a thorough application of concentrated lime-sulphur before the buds swell in the spring. Bordeaux mixture, applied early in the spring before the buds start, also will control leaf-curl, but the lime-and-sulphur mixture is advisable because it will control San Jose scale as well.

In using lime-sulphur it is essential to use a solution that has been properly prepared and diluted with water to a strength of not less than 1.03 specific gravity. The spray material should then be thoroughly applied so that every bud and small twig receives its coating. Any portion of the tree that is not covered with the spray material is likely to become infected. The object of the early spring application is to kill the spores of the leaf-curl fungus before they germinate. In other words, spraying for leaf-curl must be preventive as no cure is possible after the disease is established.

Pruning Trees.

Double cutter shears used in orchard pruning give good satisfaction when used upon limbs smaller than three inches in diameter. When care is taken to cut through the bark all around the branches to be removed the wounds heal over much better than when the growing layer of bark and young wood is crushed by being squeezed from opposite sides without being cut all around first. One caution is necessary in using this implement:

When making cuts of forking limbs it is necessary to avoid bearing down because the main branch to be left is likely to split and a heavy load of fruit the following summer is almost sure to break the limb at this point. Effort should always be made to lift when making such cuts. Indeed, it is a good plan always to cut off the branch a foot or so beyond the point where the crotch is and then to remove the stub with a second cut.

Setting Trees.

In setting trees for an orchard dig holes about 2 feet wide and 1½ feet deep. Place the sod by itself, the darker colored soil in another pile, and the bottom in another. Cover the roots of the tree with the darker colored soil and stamp it down as tight as possible. When the soil is all in, invert the sod over the dirt, and dig some more outside loam for a top covering. This acts as a mulch to conserve the vegetable matter. The roots will be deep and get a good start. Cut back the roots before planting so as to leave them 10 or 12 inches long, no longer. The new roots start out from the place cut.

Put some kind of vegetable matter, manure, if possible, on the top of the ground, or straw or grass of some kind, to hold the moisture until the trees get a start. After that mow the grass in the orchard each year and put it around the trees, keeping about one foot from the tree the first year, and a foor farther off each succeeding year for five or six years. The amount of vegetable matter needed depends upon the soil conditions. A poor piece of ground, of course, will need more mulch, a strong soil well filled with humus less. The idea is to build up the soil to make reservoir conditions, and that is done by filling it with humus. It does not require very much vegetable matter after once in good condition.

Treating Tree Wounds.

Recent experiments conducted by the New York station tend to contradict the generally accepted opinion of fruit growers regarding the advisability of treating wounds caused by the removal of branches from trees.

From the results of this work it is concluded that the use of white lead, white zinc, yellow ochre, coal tar, and shellac for wounds under five inches in diameter is not only useless but usually detrimental to the tree. This is particularly true of peaches and perhaps of other stone fruits.

The substances mentioned retarded the healing of the wounds; white lead proved the best, but it is not thought worth while to use even white lead on wounds two or three inches or less in diameter, though it may be advisable to use it on wounds where very large branches have been removed.

On the larger wounds, where much surface is exposed, the white lead helps to keep out moisture and organisms which cause decay. The smaller wounds heal so quickly that the evil effects of covering may more than offset the benefits derived from its use.

When to Spray.

If apple trees have San Jose scale, scurfy or oyster shell scale, spray while the trees are dormant with a commercial sulphur solution at the rate of one to eight gallons of water. The first summer spray for apples should be applied just before the trees blossom, at a time when buds are showing pink, but before they have opened. This spray should consist of lime-sulphur at the rate of one to 40 gallons of water, and to this mixture add arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds to 50 gallons of water. These two materials should be mixed together, the lime-sulphur being a spray for apple scab, codling moth and lead for the control of curculio.

The second summer spray should be made immediately at the fall of the bloom, that is, after the blossoms have been pollenized, with the same mixture as for the first spray. This spray is for apple scab, colding moth and curculio.

The third summer spray should be applied about two weeks after the second. This spray is also for the control of apple scab, and any codling moth or curculio that may still be working on the fruit. If the owners of apple orchards in Illinois will follow out the methods of spraying, use the materials mentioned, apply them thoroughly and at the proper time, they will have little difficulty in raising fruit tree from fungus spots or insect injuries.

Plums, peaches and cherries often contain worms. The cause of this wormy condition of these fruits is attributed to the plum curculio. This insect lays its eggs in the newly formed fruit and the eggs hatch and the larvae work through the inside of the fruit and render it worthless. The plum curculio may be effectively controlled by the use of arsenate of lead. The trees should be sprayed just as the shucks fall from the newly formed fruit with two pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 pounds of water.

POULTRY

Poultry Feed.

In the poultry feeding experiments made at Purdue University it was found that the addition of some form of meat food to the ration increased the egg production about 100 eggs per pullet per year. This would mean about 10,000 eggs in a farmer's flock of 100 hens. The income per bird in the pen fed no meat food was 67 cents. The pen fed skim milk gave an income of $2.78, the highest in the experiment, due to heavier winter egg production.

Poultry raisers have long been familiar with the schedule of "grains, greens, grits and grubs," but farmers as a rule have paid too little attention to the "grubs" part of it. This experiment shows the importance of providing a substitute for the bugs and worms the fowls get during the summer season when they are permitted to range. On most farms there is plenty of skim milk and no better use can be made of it than to feed it to the chickens. Meat scrap and fish scrap can be purchased if skim milk is not available.

Cleanliness Admirable.

Cleanliness doesn't cost much but it goes farther than expensive food toward giving the chicks a good start in life.

We use inexpensive drinking founts consisting of a small, shallow pan over which an inverted glass fruit jar is held in place by a wire support, says one writer. Plenty of feeders are provided so that the chicks do not crowd. In them is fed luke warm water, and sour skimmed milk.

A crumbly wet mash is fed once each day in the afternoon. We invert a large bowl in a pie tin so that only a narrow space is left round the bowl, and this space is filled with the mash. The chicks cannot foul mash fed in this way. Our chicks always tramp down more than they eat on a feeding board.

Every night after the chicks have gone to hover these feeders are washed perfectly clean and scalded thoroughly. This requires very little time.

We like sand on the brooder floor. The droppings mingle with this and are always dry and inoffensive. Each morning the brooder curtains are raised for a few minutes while the chicks feed, and the surface of the sand is scraped off with a light wooden scraper.

This forces the backward chicks out to feed, and is the easiest way we have ever found to keep a brooder clean and dry.

Disturb small chicks as little as possible. Do all the cleaning at night after they have gone to bed except the brooder floor which may be cleaned while they breakfast.

After the dishes are cleaned and placed to dry, we sweep the chaff on the house floor in piles near the light ready for morning. Chaff may be left for several days if some is added daily, but never after it becomes damp and foul.

It is easier and more profitable to keep things clean than to doctor sick chickens.

LIVE STOCK

Purebred Sires.

The value of the pure bred sire for every class of farm livestock is coming to be universally recognized, but nowhere does he come so near being all important as in the dairy. In one full generation the herd header can destroy what has been years in developing in the dairy herd, if he is not of the right kind. If of the right type and breeding he can add to the ordiary paying herd that which will make it yield a handsome profit or to a highly profitable herd a higher profit still.

Haphazard methods of breeding will not produce a bull of highest quality. He must have quality ancestry on both sides and the only ancestry known to be reliable is one whose history is registered and recorded. Blood will tell, and nowhere does it speak more emphatically than in the dairy herd. The female descendants of a scrub cow consistently bred back to a purebred bull will in a few generations become purebred themselves to all intents and purposes, but each succeeding generation descending from a purbred cow and a scrub bull and bred again to scrub stock will continue to decline and the offspring of the first cross is likely not worth its keep.

If dairymen could see in a concrete sense the millions of dollars which the consistent use of nothing but purebred sires would bring to the dairy industry within ten years' time, the mission of the apostles of better breeding would be once and for all fulfilled. A purebred sire is undoubtedly the most profitable and at the same time economical investment which the dairy farmer can make.

Pig Eating.

Pig eating usually occurs in the spring and in the early litters that are farrowed before grass or other green stuff is at hand. As a rule there is but one remedy, and that is to feed the sow properly during the winter months. While protein is the food that the sow usually craves, yet any deviation from the all-corn ration usually gives satisfactory results.

Sows fed corn, only, throughout the winter become feverish and restless, and at farrowing time are careless for their youug, and are very apt to kill a part or all of their litter.

The addition of pumpkins, various root crops, alfalfa, clover hay, or protein in any form to the corn, will bring the brood sow through in a much better condition to farrow a strong litter of pigs, and she will also be in condition to care for them. By all means do not have the sow corn-fat, or corn-sick, as is so often the case when put through the winter on corn alone. Slop made up of the kitchen waste to which is added some digester tankage, makes an appetizing addition to your all-corn ration, if given twice a week or oftener, as this carries the necessary protein. Salt and wood ashes should also be given each week or ten days at most, and slack coal may also be used with profit. Lice will also bother the brood sow; use crude road oil for these, full strength. A few planks, any old kind, under the bunk will give the sow a better nest with half the bedding used on a ground floor.

Hardening Horses.

After a winter of comparative idleness horses are soft and are not able to stand long days of hard work. At the starting of spring's work, however, there is a tendency to rush the first crops in, particularly the small grain, "before more bad weather comes," and horses are often pushed beyond the limit of what they should endure. More is done, in the long run, to take it easy the first three or four days, rather than to let soft, ambitious horses push into work until sheer exhaustion compels them to quit. Crowding never pays at the start of spring's work.

Horses' shoulders are also out of condition for hard work at the commencing of spring. Most good farmers have their work teams well in flesh by spring. This means the collar that fits during the work season of the year before is too small at the beginning. It is a cruel mistake to use it if so small the shoulder is damaged by it. A good plan is to lay aside the regular collar and start with a soft cloth collar, the kind that may be bought for a dollar at most harness shops. In a few days or weeks the shoulder is down to normal and then the regular leather collar may be used and it will fit. When all folks learn that the collar should be fitted to the horse instead of the horse to the collar, there will be less ill treatment of "man's noblest servant."

THE DAIRY

Thick Cream Pays.

Farmers will make more money by separating a reasonably thick cream than a thin cream, according to H. W. Gregory, assistant in dairy husbandry at the South Dakota State College.

He says: "Skimming high-test cream leaves more skim-milk on the farm to be fed to the hogs, calves and chickens. Skim-milk used in this way has a feeding value of about 30 or 35 cents a hundred, while if it remains in the cream the farmer will realize nothing from it at all.

"If a farmer is shipping cream, there will also be a saving on express charges in favor of the thick cream. For example: If he had 130 pounds of cream testing 24 per cent. butterfat, he would have 31.2 pounds of butterfat. It would require two cans to hold the cream, one ten and one five-gallon can. Now, if this cream had tested 39 per cent., he would have 80 pounds of cream which could be shipped in a 10-gallon can. He would not only save the express on an extra can but would have five gallons more of skim-milk left on the farm to feed.

"The butter-maker usually wants a cream testing around 35 or 40 per cent, butterfat, depending somewhat on the season of the year. In the winter, if the cream is above forty per cent. it is rather difficult to get the cream all out of one can into another or into a vat, and for that reason it is not advisable to skim over 38 per cent. Cream testing about 35 per cent. in the winter and about 40 per cent. in the summer is about right for butter-making."

Salting Butter.

Salting the butter is a nice operation which requires considerable knowledge and care to be done properly. In the first place, the butter must be washed until entirely free from buttermilk before the salt is added. The salt should be as near absolutely pure as can be purchased and the finer it is the better. One ounce of salt to one pound of butter, added to the butter gradually and well worked in, is the rule.

It is advisable to permit the butter to stand after salting for 24 hours if possible, then work it over and put it in prints or pack it for market as desired. Salt is added to butter with a two-fold purpose. First as a flavoring element and also as a preservative. Water holds in solution an enormous quantity of salt and the salt in butter absorbs the water which persists in the butter in spite of much work and makes the product proper as it comes to the table, nearly dry. The amount of water in the usual sample of butter runs between 10 and 12 per cent. There is no step in the production of good butter more important than the salting.

Udder Development.

Many owners of dairy cattle do not place sufficient importance on the purely dairy characteristics of the animals they keep and breed. One of the points often overlooked is udder development although it would seem that this would be the first thing an intelligent dairyman would look for in the selection of a cow. While an occasional cow with a small ill-shaped udder will give a good quantity of milk, such animals are merely the exceptions which prove the rule that good dairy cows should show good development of the milk organs.

The good udder is large but does not display its size by hanging in a low inverted conical shape. Such an udder does not add to the beauty and symmetry of the animal and too often its dangling, swaying motion in travel is a source of irritation. It cannot possibly be expected to give as good results as a blocky compact udder, of equal size in each quarter and extending well to the front and rear. The teats should be of sufficient size to be grasped firmly while milking. They should be set squarely on the quarter and be of cylindrical rather than conical shape. The cow with a low hanging bag and conical shaped teats is not a choice animal to milk and it will usually be found that she does not do well at the pail.

Parentage has much to do with the conformity of the cow's udder, and while the sire will influence this characteristic to a certain extent the function of the udder is not after his nature and the dam will have to be depended upon largely to perpetuate proper form in this regard. Praactical experience will prove that a heifer calf will ordinarily have in a marked degree the external milk organ characteristics of her dam. It is therefore doubly desirable that in the selection of breeding stock close attention be paid to the udder development. It will be noticed almost invariably that cows with small bags, ill-shaped and short teats, carry too much flesh and do not usually conform to the general double wedge shape which expert dairymen desire to see in a producing animal.

There is so much real satisfaction in the milking and handling of cows with good shaped udders and teats, and so much discomfort in managing the poorly built cow, that dairymen and breeders should have made more of an attempt long ago to develop better looking and better acting udders. It is not too late to begin now.

FARM BRIEFS

Lice, worms and insanitary conditions weaken hogs and invite cholera.

Only green feeds contain the carotin that makes butter yellow.

Milkers should be allowed to milk only with dry hands.

The carbon that forms in the cylinders of automobiles is the residue left from burning gas and lubricating oil, the hard deposit is formed from lubricating oil. Do not keep too much oil in the crank case. In old motors use heavy oil. The carbon should be removed either by scraping or burning with an oxygen flame.

There is no way of determining the profitableness of a cow except with the Babcock test and the scales, and then keeping records of the cost of feed.

Keep the buildings in repair and well painted. In fact, the cost is only nominal to keep buildings in constant repair.

In dragging roads only a small amount of earth is moved, just enough to fill the ruts and level off the high places. In general, the drag is drawn over the road at an angle of about 4 degrees.

Dispose of farm sewage by means of a homemade septic tank.

Cows should be fed as much silage as they will clean up without waste when consumed with hay and grain. Generally speaking, a good cow should be fed up to the limit of her appetite. If she refuses any of her feed, reduce the quantity at once. Small cows will eat 25 to 30 pounds silage a day and the large ones 30 pounds or more.

Soy beans require the best kind of seed bed. In this respect they are about as particular as alfalfa.

Recent experiments show that seven cents a bushel more profit is possible by feeding ground wheat instead of whole wheat to hogs, after allowing four cents a bushel for grinding. The greater profit was made by feeding tankage in combination with the wheat when feeding it ground and unground.

Use the manure going to waste in feed and barn lot before purchasing fertilizers.

After the hatch keep mother and chicks, ducklings, goslings and turkeys confined for at least two weeks, especially in raw weather. When the little ones are somewhat feathered they may be allowed to roam, but even then only after the grass has become dry. This will save many a life.

Green food should be given to young chicks from the very first, starting in sparingly. Lettuce, rape, oats, beets, cabbage, alfalfa, or any succulent weed is excellent.

Keep hogs thriving; strong, healthy hogs resist cholera.

You never will get something from nothing. Remember this when feeding hens. They require so much to sustain life. When the ration is only liberal enough to do this, poor biddy has nothing from which to manufacture eggs, therefore no eggs.

A good way to teach a calf to eat is to put a handful of bran or meal on the calf's nose when it has finished drinking milk. The calf will lick the meal off and soon learn to eat the feed.

Unsatisfactory dealings could be avoided if the prospective buyer would make a personal visit to pick out the stock he wants.

WARN FARMERS TO TEST CORN

Farmers who take the advice of Carl Vrooman, the assistant secretary of the United States department of agriculture, will test every ear of corn this year before they plant it. The seed corn situation, Mr. Vrooman says, is probably more serious now than it has been for years. On account of the late, cold season and the heavy frosts in the early part of last October, very little corn, especially in the northern half of the corn belt, ripened naturally, and at the time of the first hard frosts much of it still contained a large amount of moisture.

"Testing seed corn is always a wise precaution," said Mr. Vrooman, "but this year it is a necessary one. Every farmer should test his seed this spring by the individual ear test. No matter how much confidence you have in the man you buy seed from, make a test and know for yourself that the seed is good. If the seed is not good, you can get some other that is.

"A number of seed men who have well constructed seed houses report that they find the early picked seed tests very satisfactorily, but the seed picked later on, even if properly dried, is very unsatisfactory. One test in northeastern Nebraska showed 90 per cent of the early field-picked seed to be good, while only 68 per cent of the crib-selected seed germinated. In many sections of northern Iowa and Illinois the percentage of good seed is much lower, even when the seed was picked before frost and properly dried, while seed picked from the wagon at husking time, or from the crib, is practically worthless as seed. One reason for this is that many farmers in this section are raising corn of a very large variety, which requires a full growing season, and this corn did not ripen before the early frosts.

"Under these circumstances, testing each ear is simply good insurance. One ear of corn will produce about five bushels—if all the grains grow. With corn at 60 cents a bushel, planting a dead ear or an ear that will produce only weak, unproductive stalks means a loss of $3. If you catch only one bad ear, your testing has paid you a good day's wages. If you catch the average number, you've saved a week's pay in a winter's afternoon."

Ever Eat

Grape-Nuts?

There's a vast army of physical and mental workers who do.

One reason—its delicious nut-like flavour.

Another—it is easily and quickly digested—generally in about one hour.

But the big reason is—Grape-Nuts, besides having delicious taste, supplies all the rich nutriment of whole wheat and malted barley, including the "vital" mineral salts necessary for building brain, nerve and muscle.

Always ready to eat direct from the package, Grape-Nuts with cream or good milk is a well balanced ration—the utmost in sound nourishment.

"There's a Reason"

—sold by Grocers.

BETTER ENGINE PRICES

It is of interest to every one intending, now, or in the future, to buy a Kerosene or Gasoline Engine, to know that A. F. Bauer, veteran engine builder of Kansas City, Mo., has announced his new plan of selling his old reliable Bauer Engines direct from his factory to user. Ever since Mr. Bauer built his first engine with his own hands, from the patterns to the painting, more than twenty-one years ago, his big factory has made, and still carries the highest reputation for turning out heavy duty kerosene and gasoline engines that are simple to understand, easy to operate, and durable to the highest degree, under the severest usage.

A. F. BAUER,
Veteran Builder of Bauer Kerosene and Gasoline Engines.

Now, these engines are available to power users everywhere at factory prices — for cash or on easy terms — prices that are remarkably low for such high grade machines.

An indication of the low prices shown in Bauer's new list is seen in the price of his great 7 H. P. engine—cylinder bore 5⅝ inches by 10-inch stroke—a long stroke, valve-in-head engine of extreme strength and smooth running quality, saving of fuel, and easy to start without cranking—hitherto sold at $140.00, now only $99.45. The rest of his numerous sizes from 2 H. P. to 50 H. P., are priced equally low, as are also his full line of portable engines and saw rig outfits.

All sizes of stationary engines average under $16.50 per horsepower. Besides being of the long stroke type, the Bauer engine also has a special relief exhaust which permits the exhaust valve to open under no pressure, saving wear on the valve operating gear, as well as on the valves themselves. Another exclusive feature is the guaranteed non-freezing cylinder head, and still another important thing is that no packing is used in attaching cylinder head, and still another important thing is that no packing is used in attaching cylinder head or igniter.

Back of each Bauer engine is the strongest kind of a five year guarantee of efficiency and durability, while each engine carries with it a liberal sixty days' trial privilege.

If you are figuring to get an engine now, or later, you should by all means write for Bauer's catalog, which gives full particulars and prices under his new sales plan. Address A. F. Bauer Engine Co., 599 Bauer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

Acid Stomach Claims Millions Of Hogs!

An enormous percentage of all hog losses is due to stomach disturbances and stomach disturbances are largely due to acidity, which interferes with the digestive juices and thereby impairs digestion. Result—thin, scrawny hogs that seem half-starved no matter how much they eat. Millions die. Thousands of hog raisers have proved that the safe and reliable way of neutralizing this acid and preventing its forming again is to mix just a little

MERRY WAR LYE

in swill, or with the drinking water, if the hogs are on dry rations. It not only neutralizes the acid but also sweetens the swill, thereby preventing the fermentation that causes the acidity. Moreover, it adds weight to hogs because it helps thorough digestion, leaving no waste food. Hogs come right up, under this simple treatment which produces amazing results.

There's as much difference in Lyes as there is in Doctors, so don't count any trial made with any other than Merry War Powdered Lye. The experience of thousands of hog raisers has proved the value of Merry War Lye. Its use is *not* an experiment.

Send for free booklet filled with letters from hog raisers. They will convince you. But a better way to be convinced is to give it a trial on your own hogs. The cost is practically nothing. It is absolutely safe to feed to hogs according to plain, easy-to-follow directions on label.

Keeps Poultry Healthy Merry War Powdered Lye mixed with feed or water according to directions on label, helps to make poultry sturdy and better able to resist White Diarrhoea, Diarrhoea from Indigestion, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Gapes, Worms, etc.

"I am a Merry War Lye Hog" "Wish I Was"

"There Are No Substitutes"

GENUINE GUARANTEED Wm ROGERS & SON FREE OAK DESIGN SUGAR SHELL

Sugar Shell is Six Inches Long, Heavily Plated With Pure Silver

Send Only 3 "Merry War" Lye Trade-Marks

There are so many practical, every-day uses for Merry War Powdered Lye in the house and on the farm that we have made this remarkable gift offer to induce you to give it a common-sense trial. Don't send the entire labels—just cut out the trade marks—the large words "MERRY WAR" printed in red on the face of the label and send 3 trade-marks with coupon.

We will at once send you the Sugar Shell—one to a family on this special offer *and tell you how easy it is to get a complete set of this beautiful silverware absolutely free—*sufficient to last a lifetime.

For Sale Everywhere *None genuine without the words "MERRY WAR" and the picture of hog on the label.*

At grocers', druggists', and feed dealers'—10c a can. If your dealer will not supply you, we will see that you are supplied at $1.20 per dozen cans, all charges prepaid, and if requested we will take off 3 trade-marks and send Sugar Shell as offered also full particulars for obtaining full set *free.*

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Premium Department 95

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis,
Premium Department 95
Enclosed find 3 "Merry War" trade-marks. Send me, *absolutely free, prepaid,* Wm. Rogers & Son Oak Design Sugar Shell and list of full set to match.
Name.................................
Postoffice.................................
R. F. D.......................State.......
Write your own and dealer's name and address plainly
Dealer's Name.................................
Dealer's Address.................................

AUTO FREE

Agents Can Secure Free Car For Demonstrating.

We want representatives in every city, town, hamlet and rural section in the United States and Canada. Neither experience nor capital is necessary. If you will send us your name and address we shall send you full details telling you how you can secure free our new 1916 model five or seven passenger touring cars or two passenger roadster. This information will cost you nothing. Write today—do not delay—a postal card will do. Eclipse Motor Car Co., 801, C. Cass Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Rock Bottom on the Very Best Steel Roofing Ever Made

This is positively the greatest roofing proposition ever made. Before you invest in new roof covering, siding or ceiling, first learn about the one best—by far the best from every viewpoint, and cheapest. Take no chances. Get Edwards' Freight Prepaid offers and note the big saving.

EDWARDS Tightcote Reo Steel Shingles

Reo Steel Cluster Shingles

actually cost less—outlast three ordinary roofs—no painting or repairs. Rot-proof, fire-proof, rust-proof, and guaranteed lightning-proof. Any one can lay it, right over old shingles if you like.

Spanish Metal Tile

Impossible To Rust Edges and Nail Holes

Every sheet of Edwards' Galvanized Steel Shingles, Roofing, Siding, Ceiling or finish is extra heavy galvanized, piece at a time, by our exclusive TIGHTCOTE patented process after sheet has been stamped and resquared. Side and edges are as heavily galvanized as body of sheet. Means no weak spots to rust or corrode. By means of Edwards' Patent Interlocking Device (see illustration) all nails are driven through underlayer of metal only—no exposure—no leaks.

Edwards Patent "Grip-Lock"

Corrugated

Garage $69.50 Up

Wide variety, many styles, all sizes of Portable, Fireproof Metal Garages, $69.50 and up. Lowest prices ever made. Postal brings FREE 64-page Garage Catalog.

Garage

FREE Roofing Book

Edwards' Reo Steel Cluster Shingles, V-Crimped, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofing direct to you at "rock bottom" factory prices. Write today for FREIGHT PREPAID OFFER on the lowest prices ever made for World's Best Roofing. Free Samples and Roofing Book No. 375

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.,
325-375 Pike St.,
Cincinnati, Ohio

Note construction of Patent Interlocking Device, protecting nail heads from weather—making roof absolutely water tight.

WORLD'S GREATEST ROOFING BOOK

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325-375 Pike St., Cincinnati
Please send FREE samples, Freight Paid prices and World's Greatest Roofing Book No. 375
Name.................................
Address.................................
Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World

Resinol Soap

a friend to poor complexions

Resinol Soap is not only unusually cleansing and softening, but its regular use helps nature give to the skin and hair that beauty of perfect health which it is impossible to imitate. Tendency to pimples is lessened, redness and roughness disappear, and in a very short time the complexion usually becomes clear, fresh and velvety.

The soothing, restoring influence that makes this possible is the *Resinol* which this soap contains and which physicians have prescribed for over twenty years, in Resinol Ointment, in the care of skin and scalp troubles.

If the skin is in bad condition through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, Resinol Soap should at first be aided by a little Resinol Ointment. Resinol Soap is sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods.

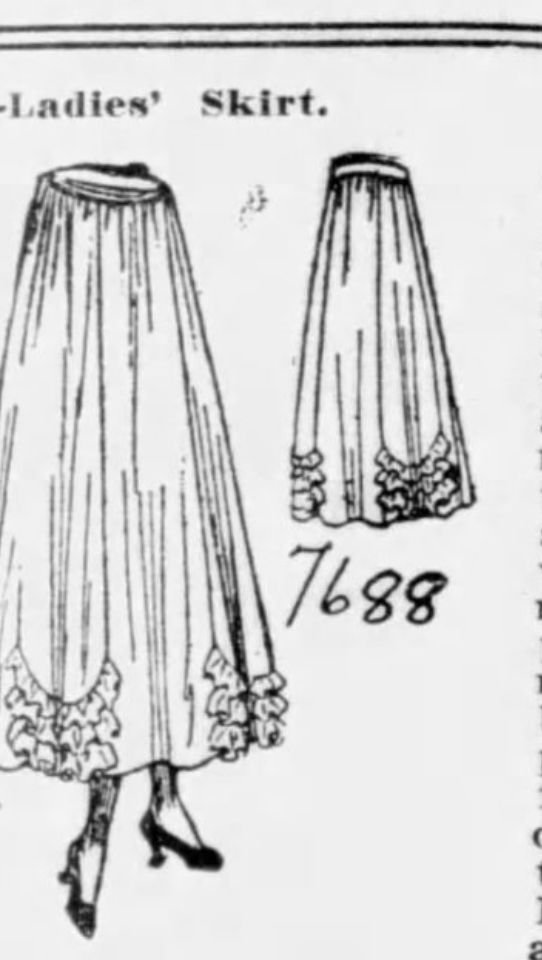
BLADE PATTERNS

LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

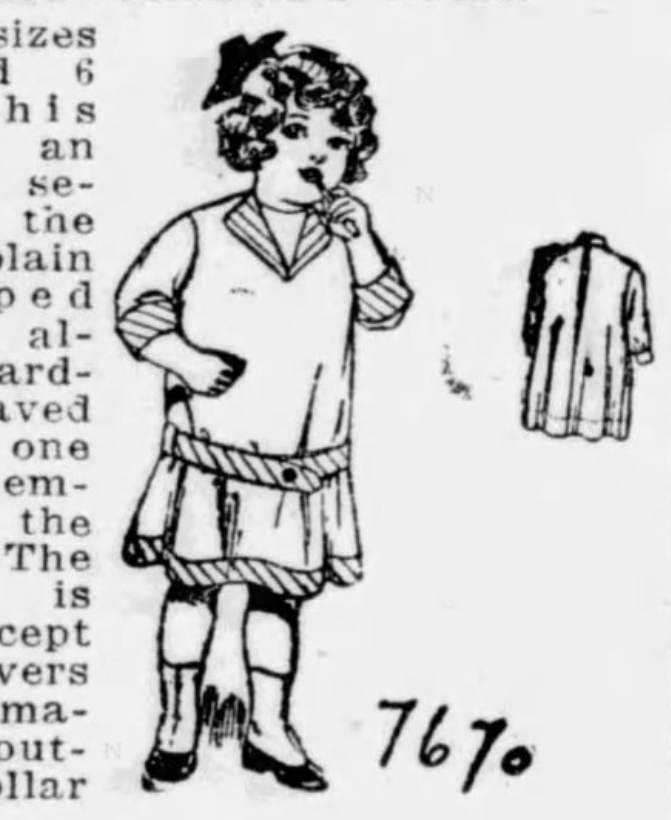
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 7688—Ladies' Skirt.



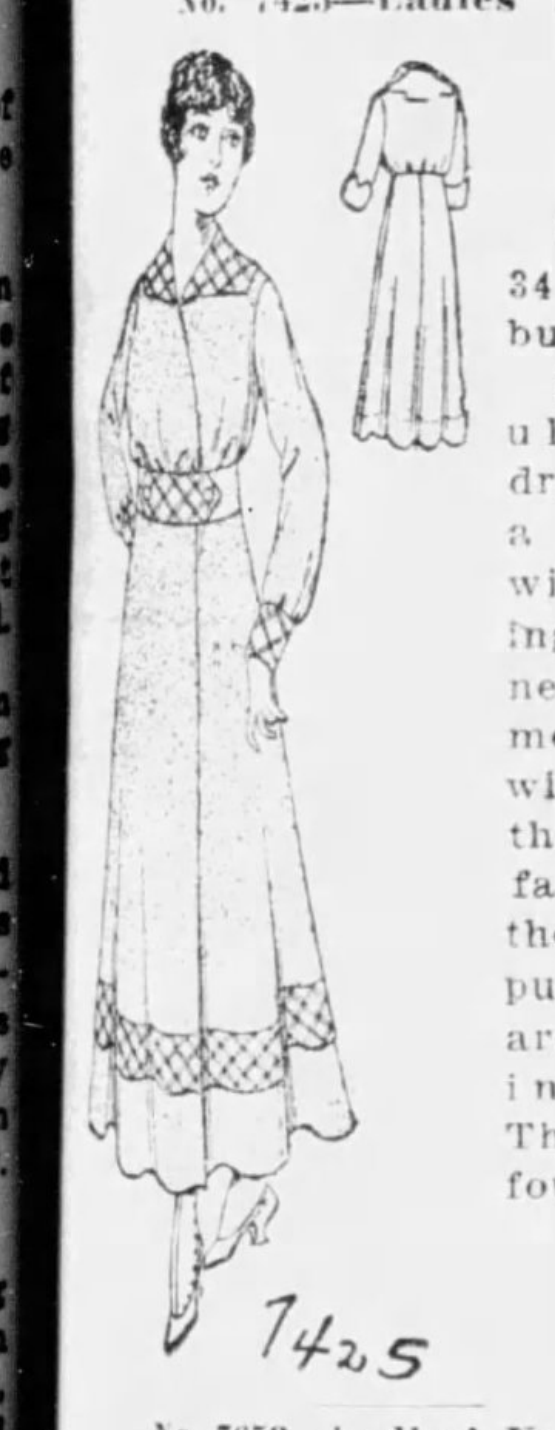
Cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches, waist measure. The greatest amount of fulness appears to be distributed at the sides in front and back, because of the ruffles that are three-deep and circular in outline, a modish feature giving conservative ripple to the garment.

No. 7670—Children's Dress.



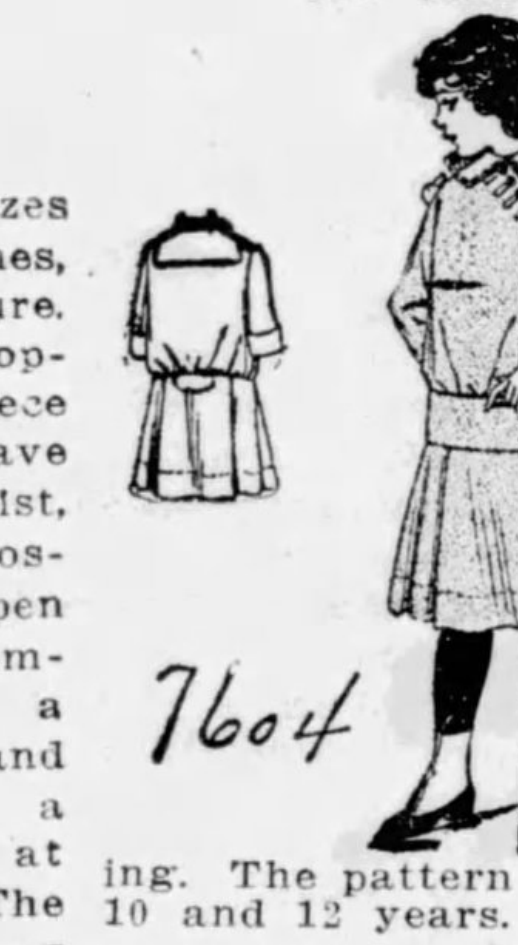
Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. This model is an admirable selection for the use of plain and striped material, although yardage is saved when all one material is employed in the making. The body part is plain, except for the revers of separate material that outline the collar and shield.

No. 7425—Ladies Dress.



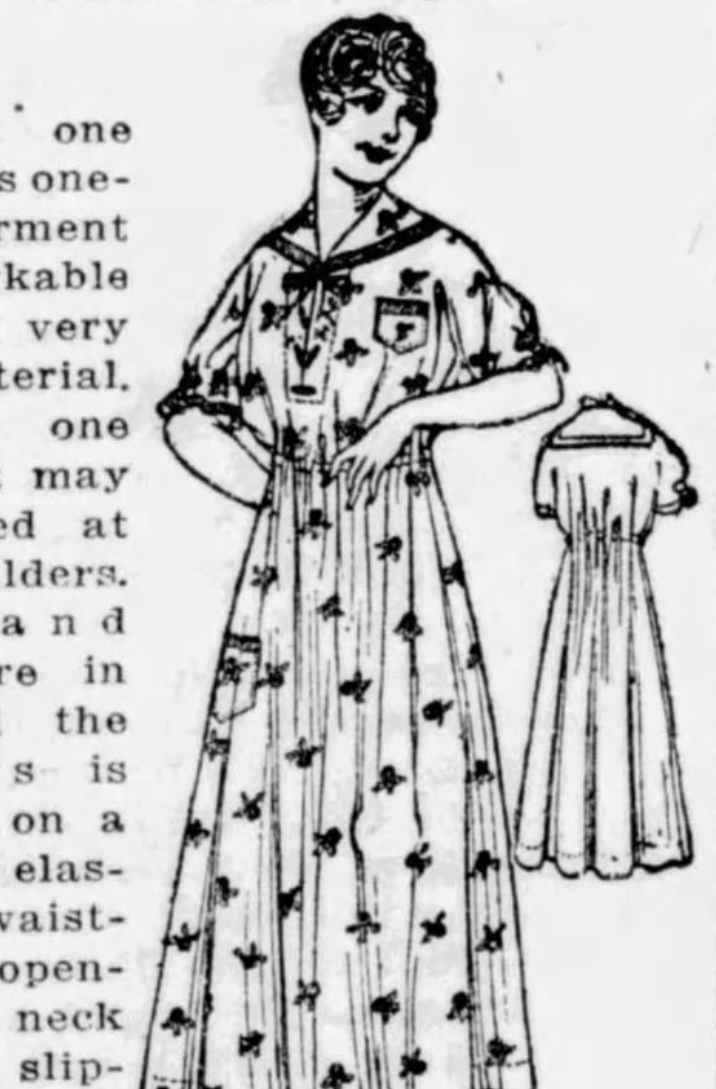
Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches, bust measure. In this popular one-pece dress we have a plain waist, with bias closing. The open neck is trimmed with a wide collar and there is a fancy belt at the waist. The puff sleeves are long, ending in a cuff. The skirt has four gores.

No. 7604—Girls' Dress.



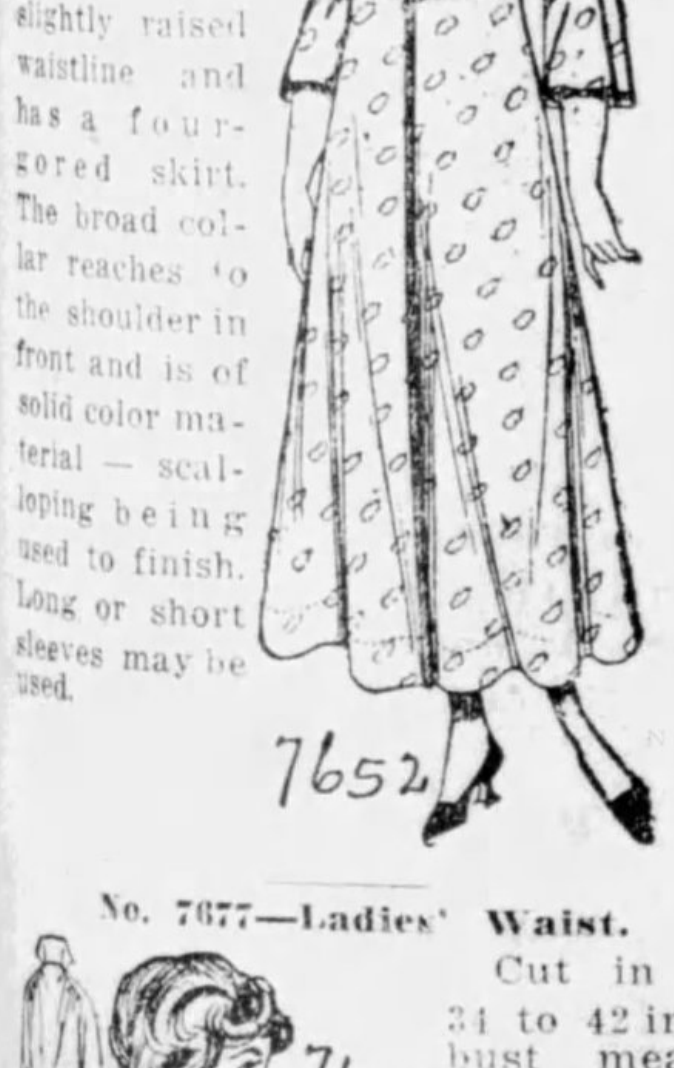
Blouse and skirt are joined in this dress. It has a side front closing with either a high neck and standing collar, or round neck and flat collar. The sleeves are plain and either long or short, with fancy cuff finish. The skirt has four gores, with wide box pleat in front and back, and side front closing. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 7565—Ladies' Apron.



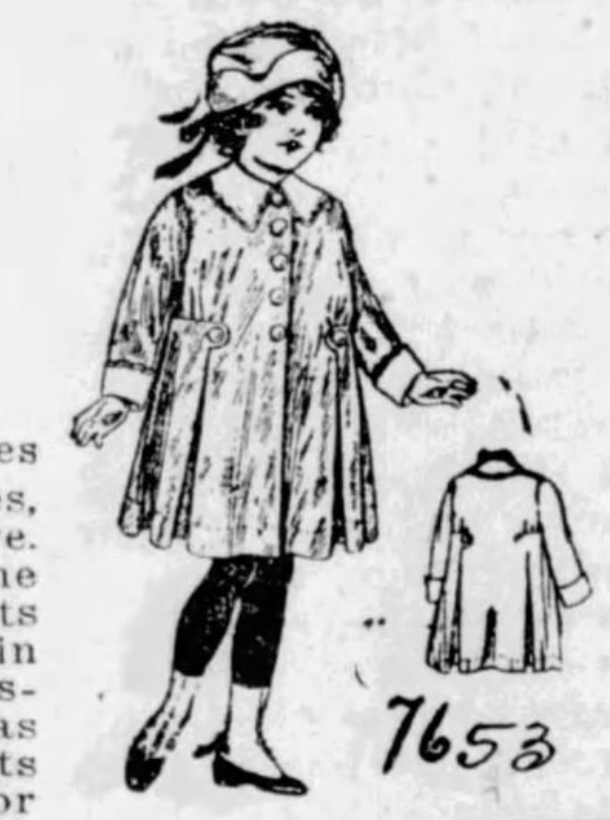
Cut in one size. This one-piece garment is remarkable in taking very little material. It is in one piece, but may be seamed at the shoulders. Body and sleeves are in one and the fullness is gathered on a tape or an elastic at the waistline. The opening of the neck allows of slipping on the waist over the head.

No. 7652—Ladies' Negligee.



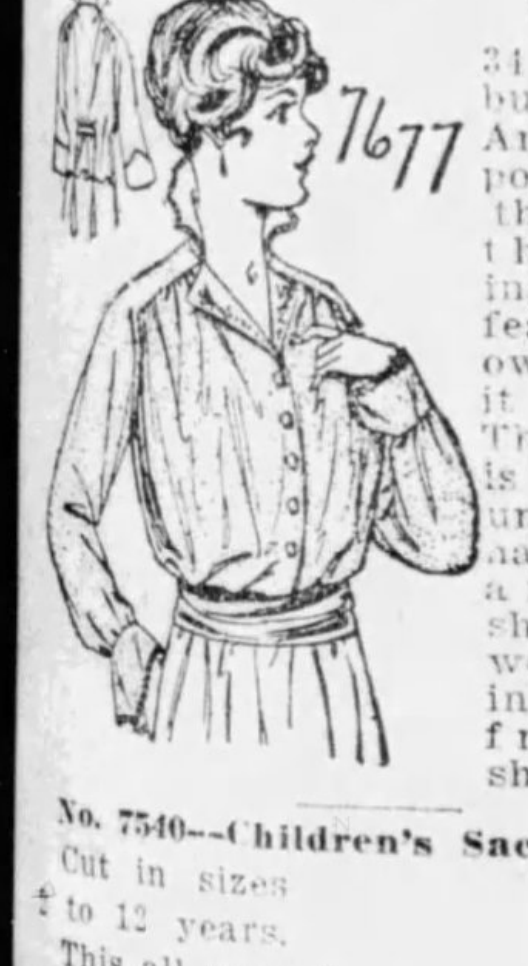
Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. This negligee is made with a slightly raised waistline and has a four-gored skirt. The broad collar reaches to the shoulder in front and is of solid color material — scalloping being used to finish. Long or short sleeves may be used.

No. 7653—Children's Coat.



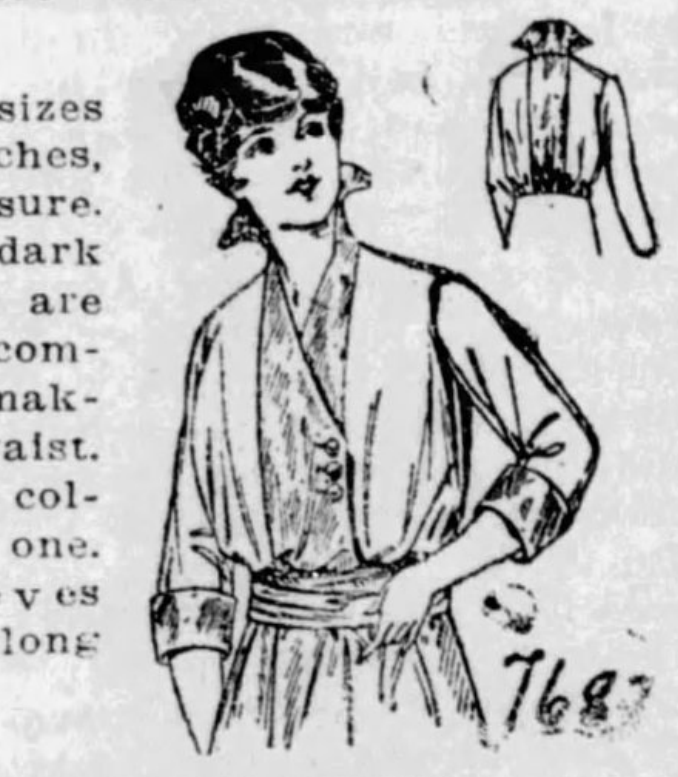
Words are hardly necessary to bring out more forcibly than the picture does the interesting points in this coat. It has graceful fullness, creating its own folds from the waistline, below which there is an inset of plaits at either side front.

No. 7677—Ladies' Waist.



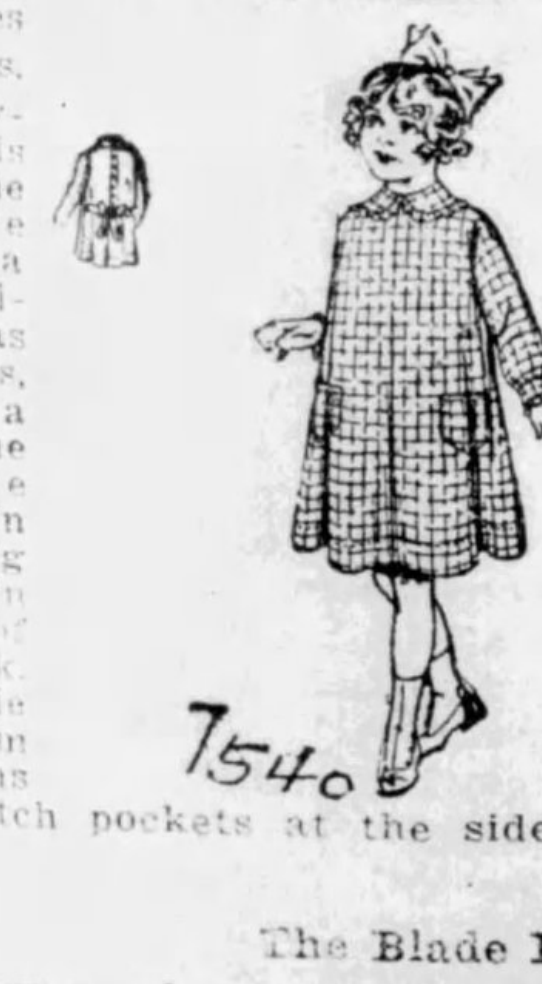
Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure. Another of the popular waists that are 'full in their blousing," but it has features all its own to win for it approval. The collar, that is novel in its uncertain line, has edging for a finish. At the shoulder mark we see gathers in the blouse fronts that show revers.

No. 7687—Ladies' Shirtwaist.



Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches, bust measure. Light and dark material are prettily combined in making this waist. Vest and collar are in one. The sleeves may be long or short.

No. 7540—Children's Sacque Apron.



Cut in sizes 2 to 12 years. This all covering apron is high in the neck, where there is a small, flat collar and has long sleeves, ending in a band at the wrist. The front is plain and the closing is placed in the center of the back. There are tie strings from the side seams and small patch pockets at the sides of the front.

BIRDS CARRY FISH EGGS

Newly formed ponds of water, cut off from all communication with rivers, brooks and lakes, are often found, of a sudden, to contain fish, the favorite explanatory theory being that fish eggs are carried thither by birds, either in their food, or clinging to the legs of waders, the crane, heron, bittern and the like.

The Blade Book of Fashion

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, **evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.**

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

HOUSE PASSES ARMY MEASURE

Hay Bill Adopted, With Provision for Fighting Force of 140,000.

Washington, March 24.—The Hay army increase bill, first of the administration's big preparedness measures to receive the approval of either branch of congress, was in the hands of the senate today. It was passed by the house late yesterday with only two dissenting votes—those cast by Representatives Britten, Republican, of Illinois, and London, Socialist, of New York.

The bill now goes to the senate military committee for immediate consideration and report to the senate, where it will be taken up Monday.

For 140,000 Fighters.

As it left the house the bill was in virtually the form in which it came from the military committee and would, among other things, increase the regular army to 140,000 fighting men. Efforts of Representative Kahn, of California, ranking Republican member of the committee, to increase the standing army to 220,000, were defeated: The house also struck out all provision for a nitrate plant.

President Wilson has let it be known that while he approves the ground plan of the Hay bill, he is not committed to its details. It is said, however, that the bill as it finally comes from the conference of the two houses, will be such as to meet with the President's full approval.

Defeat Larger Army.

The amendment introduced by Representative Julius Kahn, of California, ranking Republican member of the military affairs committee, which proposed to fix the number of men in the regular army at 220,000 instead of 140,000, as recommended by the committee, failed of adoption by so small a number that it is considered certain the army bill as finally made law will make the limit in excess of 160,000. The Kahn amendment received 191 votes to 213 against.

With the 140,000 limit agreed upon by so small a majority, the house conferees will not be in a position to make a determined stand for the acceptance of the house provision when the bill, as passed by the senate, goes to conference.

The army bill reported favorably to the senate calls for a standing army of 175,000 men and contains a continental army provision.

Federalized National Guard.

The house has substituted a "federalized" national guard for the continental army plan, and it was stated at the capitol that the conferees of the house probably would agree to the senate figure on the regular army if the senate would accept the national guard provision of the house bill for the continental army scheme.

The Gardner amendment, which proposes to release a soldier from active service after one year's training if he proves himself competent, carried, 204 to 198. The enlistment period will be the same as at present, seven years, but instead of four years with the colors and three years in the reserves, the Gardner amendment will make it possible for the bright enlisted man to spend six of the seven-year period in the reserves.

AN APOLOGY

The war has made a great scarcity of the metals that go into silver alloys. The consequence is that for some time shipments on the Blade's exclusive Leyland Pattern Silverware have been delayed. Therefore, to those who have not yet received their silverware we extend the hope that you will not be impatient with us. We shall have a full supply before very long and all promises will be fulfilled. Permit us to thank you for your forebearance.

LITERACY TEST KEPT IN IMMIGRATION BILL

Motion to Strike It Out Loses by Onesided Vote.

Washington, March 27.—The literacy test was kept in the immigration bill by the house, working in committee of the whole today, by a vote of 225 to 82, which defeated a motion by Representative Sabath of Illinois to strike it out.

The question comes up again when the house votes on the bill as a whole.

An amendment to exempt from the literacy test persons coming to this country to escape either religious or political persecution was rejected, 140 to 43. The bill as drawn would exempt only persons persecuted for religious beliefs.

NEW FEATHER BEDS ONLY $5.40
6 POUND FEATHER PILLOWS $1.00 PER PAIR
New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful Free Offer. Agents wanted. Address Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept 1156 Greensboro, N. C.

Locket, Chain and Bracelet FREE SELL 6 BOXES OF ROSEBUD SALVE at 25c each. Great remedy for burns sores, eczema, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $1.50 and we will forward these 3 handsome Gold laid premiums or choice from our catalog. SEND NO MONEY. We trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 123 Woodsboro, Md.

FREE This Gold Plated Pendant (set with two sparkling similitude Diamonds) and regular Length Chain and this lovely Gold Plated Elite Bracelet (opens to fit wrist) and these 4 guaranteed Gold Plated Rings absolutely Free to anyone who sells only 12 pieces of Jewelry at 10c each and sends us the $1.20. We trust you and take back all not sold. Address D. R. DALE MFG. CO., Providence, R. I.

THIS FORD FREE

SEND NO MONEY
Just Your Name

Let me GIVE YOU one of my brand new, never-used, latest model Ford Touring cars, absolutely free of charge to you. I've given dozens of them—you might as well get yours. Send me your name on a post card saying: "I want you to send me one of your free Fords."

RHODES AUTO CLUB 970 Harrison St. Topeka, Kan

RED PIMPLES ON NECK AND FACE

Spread Rapidly on Shoulders and Body. Itching and Burning Intense. Completely

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My trouble began in small red pimples which soon grew larger, festered and came to a head, then dried and formed a crust somewhat of a yellowish color. My neck and face were entirely covered with eruptions which spread rapidly on my shoulders and body. They were in the form of blotches and the itching and burning were so intense that I was obliged to scratch and irritate the affected parts.

"A friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They instantly cooled and relieved the trouble and one week's use completely healed me." (Signed) Miss Cecilia Wells, Valeene, Ind., July 21, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, March 20.—Senate.—Postoffice committee heard protests against changing methods of payment for railway transportation. Government armor plate bill debated.

House—Debate resumed on Hay army reorganization bill. Representative Kahn's amendment to Hay army bill making standing army 220,000 instead of 140,000 defeated, 183 to 103. Naval committee held hearings on bill appropriating $2,065,000 for equipping Puget Sound navy yard to construct battleships.

Tuesday, March 21.—Senate.—Debate was resumed on the government armor plate plant bill. Postoffice committee heard protests from railroads against changing system of railway mail pay. Passed 5 8to 23. Senator Tillman's bill, appropriating $11,000,000 for acquisition of a government armor plate factory.

House — General debate on the army bill was continued. Naval committee continued hearings.

Wednesday, March 21.—Senate.—Senator Sherman introduced resolution authorizing the President to call for 50,000 volunteers for Mexican service. Senator Chamberlain called up bill to increase West Point cadets. Hearings were held on railway mail pay, Porto Rican labor conditions and bill to exclude convict labor products from interstate commerce. Passed bill doubling number of cadets at West Point.

House—Naval affairs committee held hearing on armor plate bill. Majority Leader Kitchin called Democratic caucus for Friday night, to consider expedition of legislative program.

Thursday, March 22. — Senate. — Finance committee considered the house resolution repealing free sugar tariff provisions. Kern amendment to bank law to permit bank directors to serve as directors in other banks was favorably reported.

House—Debate on army reorganization bill continued. Ways and means committee Democrats met to perfect the administration tariff commission legislation. Passed, 402 to 2. Hay army reorganization bill. Ways and means committee Democrats agreed on tariff commission bill and to consider dye stuffs tariff.

Friday, March 24.—Senate.—Senator Lewis introduced resolution declaring any person giving aid to Villa guilty of treason. Passed $3,5000,000 urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

House — Immigration bill was brought up for general debate. Judiciary committee continued hearings on impeachment charges against United States Attorney Marshall of New York. Speaker Clark appointed committee to investigate and report on expunging from congressional record a speech inserted by Representative Davis of Texas, under leave-to-print privilege.

Saturday, March 25. — Senate.— Continued consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

House—Secretary Baker testified before appropriations committee asking $9,000,000 for the expenses of bringing the standing army to its maximum and for pursuing Villa bandits. Labor committee favorably reported bill creating employment bureau of labor department. Representative Dyer of Missouri introduced resolution directing President Wilson to call 100,000 valunteers for service in Mexico. Chairman Lever of agricultural committee, introduced joint resolution for creation of commission to investigate best methods of fixation of nitrogen for fertilizers and explosives.

SENATORS DROP FIGHT FOR MORE MEN ON LINE

Accept Assurances of No Trouble on Border.

Washington, March 27.—Threatened complications in the Mexican situation disappeared today when the senate Republicans decided to accept the administration's assurances that suffcient troops were on the border for protection of American interests and determined not to carry the agitation for more troops further at this time.

Maj. Gen. Funston's dispatches revealed no new developments in the pursuit of Villa, and reports from naval vessels on both coasts of Mexico disclosed nothing disquieting.

The protocol suggested by Gen. Carranza was designed to cover the use of Mexican railways by American troops in pursuit of Villa, and would provide a working agreement, under which instructions could be issued by both governments to the military commanders to cover any contingency. Details of the new proposals will not be made public until Secretary Lansing has reviewed them.

It is believed Gen. Carranza will make no answer at present to the specific request for permission to ship supplies over the Mexican Northwestern to American troops, now more than 200 miles south of the line.

SEE BIG INCOME TAX REVENUE AID

House Committee Decides on Plan to Raise Needed Funds.

Washington, March 27.—Democratic members of the ways and means committee practically are decided upon the recommendations they are to make to provide revenues to meet current expenses of the government and pay the additional bills of preparedness. Within a week or 10 days the committee will tackle the problem, which is one of the most serious in many years.

Majority Leader Kitchin and majority members of the committee are agreed to the general plan of the revenue measure. The tentative program follows:

Immediate repeal of the emergency revenue war tax.

Rejection of any general inheritance tax.

Taxes on war munitions manufacturers in the United States.

Additional taxes of 15 cents a gallon on whisky and at least 25 cents a barrel on beer, besides similar increases on many of a list of 25 available objects of taxation.

Progressive increases in the income tax guaranteeing nearly $100,000,000 additional revenue.

Members of the committee say there is practical unanimity of opinion that the emergency stamp tax law should be repealed. This measure produced nearly $40,000,000 last year, but as its sponsors announced it was to be strictly an emergency measure growing out of the European war, Democrats are unwilling to give the Republicans campaign material by continuing it.

Proposed increases in the income tax, affecting the larger incomes, are demanded by practically all Democrats, who believe that the wealthy should pay the bill for national defense.

Many Democrats are insisting that only the larger incomes be affected, but the ways and means members generally believe there should be progressive increases all along the scale of incomes now yielding revenue to the government.

Stories of huge war profits have had their effect in congress and munitions manufacturers are almost certain to be called upon to yield back some of their gains.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT?

Catarrh Specialist Sproule made an offer of Free Catarrh Treatment in Toledo W. Blade to all who asked for it. Since then, he has daily received many, many grateful letters.

One man says, "Your treatment worked like magic on me." Another writes, "I am entirely rid of the nasty Catarrh that bothered me for 25 years." And so the letters come, one and all, telling of the benefits received. So impressed has Specialist Sproule been, by the gratitude of Toledo W. Blade readers, that he has decided to make his offer again. On page six of this issue, you will find it. Read it all and then send for the Free Treatment.—Adv.

COMBINE ALL TARIFF AND REVENUE MEASURES

Democrats Reach This Conclusion Definitely.

Washington, March 24.—Definite decision to combine all of the tariff and revenue proposals now before congress in a single measure to be rushed through the house under forced draft, has been reached Thursday by Democratic members of the ways and means committee. The committee members decided that an omnibus revenue measure would save several weeks of controversy in the house.

The President's tariff commission proposal will be included in the bill.

Unless the house Democratic caucus tonight binds the party to support government manufacture of armor plate, a separate caucus will be called.

Seamen Upheld in Refusal.

Amsterdam, March 23.—The Dutch seamen's union today decided to uphold all its members who refuse to sail while there is any danger of submarine attack.

No Money In Advance

This Marvelous CAMERA On FREE Trial!

Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So you must send for it quick! Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette

TAKES AND MAKES Finished Pictures Instantly

You press the button, drop card in developer and in one minute take out a perfect, finished post card photo 2½x3½ inches in size. Camera, itself, is about 4½x5x7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 50 post cards at one time.

No Films—No Plates—No Dark Room

Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography. Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't over-develop; results simply amazing.

We Trust You

No difference who you are, where you live or what your age, we will send you the complete "Mandel-ette" outfit absolutely on approval and give you 10 days to test it. If not satisfactory return it. But when you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—if you wish to keep it you simply send us $1 per month until our special price of only $5 is paid.

Easy Payments—No References

No red tape of any kind. Monthly payments so small you'll not notice them. Lots of fun and big profits.

No Experience Required

Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon right now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

—The Chicago Ferrotype Co.,—
Desk 274 Ferrotype Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Send me at once one complete model Mandel-ette Camera outfit including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you $1 a month until your special price of $5 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

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Parents Should Know this Splendid Remedy

Simple Laxative Compound Helps to Correct Constipation in Children.

With all children there are times when the bowels fail to act naturally and it becomes necessary for the parents to administer a remedy. Cathartics and purgatives should never be used as these agents afford only temporary relief while their violent action shocks the system unduly. Mrs. Eva F. Gaff, 517 10th St., Washington, D. C., says that her little girl, Marie, had been subject to constipation, and that she found Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin the best remedy because of its mildness, and now always keeps a bottle of it in the house.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a compound of simple laxative herbs, free from opiates or narcotic drugs of any kind, and is an ideal remedy for children because of its mild action and positive effect. Its use tends to strengthen the impaired bowel action and restore normal regularity.

It is important that parents should know of a dependable remedy with no unpleasant after effects, griping or strain. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin costs only fifty cents a bottle and can be procured at any drug store. To obtain a trial bottle, free of charge, write to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

MARIE GAFF.

COLLISION SENDS D-1 TO NAVY REPAIR YARD

Discovery Made That Armature Shaft Was Cracked.

New York, March 24.—The submarine D-1 is temporarily out of commission at the New York navy yard today, with some of her plates dented and one of her armature shafts cracked. The repairs cannot be completed before several weeks.

The D-1 was rammed by a tug boat off New London, Conn., a few days ago and was ordered to the navy yard here to have her plates repaired. On the way the cracked shaft was discovered.

In all, five submarines are undergoing repairs at the navy yard. The others are the G-1, G-2, G-4, and E-1.

Naval Man Shoots Self.

Seattle, March 25.—Junior Lieut. Ormand C. Pailthorp, U. S. N., was found shot to death in his room on board the cruiser Saratoga yesterday.

Lieut. Pailthorp was 29, and was appointed to the naval academy from Michigan in 1906. He was a resident of Petoskey.

Investigation showed Lieut. Pailthorp's wound was self-inflicted.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

I thought, the more tangled grew the skein. Brady called me, I stepped back into the other room, still dazed, grasping the medal in my hand.

"Well, what is it" he asked gruffly. "What have you found out?"

I told him briefly, describing the appearance of the body, and handing him the medal. He turned it over in the light of the torch.

"French, ain't it? What does it say?"

"An army decoration for gallant conduct given to Captain Raoel D'Auvray, Fifth Cuirassiers."

"You think it belonged to him?"

"Beyond doubt: it was pinned to his shirt—the one thing he treasured in his exile."

"D'Auvray," he repeated, as if the name had familiar sound. "I've heard of him before. Wait a bit: now I have it—he commanded Hamilton's Indians at Vincennes when Clark took the town. I saw him once."

He got to his feet with my help, and braced himself in the doorway, looking intently at the unturned face, as I held the torch extended.

"That's the man," he said soberly. "I remember the white beard: someone told me the Wyandots called him the White Chief. And he was in the French army? An officer? Poor devil! I wonder what happened to drive him to this."

He stared about among the shadows at the miscellaneous articles littering the shed, his trained eyes noting things I had overlooked in my excitement.

"He was murdered all right, lad," he commented slowly, "and by a white man. This was not Injun work. Here is the imprint of a boot heel: you can even see the nails. That's odd: I didn't suppose there was a boot worn in this country except by British officers. What is that red garment lying on the box? I thought so; an English infantry jacket, made in London, and it never belonged to D'Auvray." He held it up. "It was a big fellow who wore this coat, about your size."

"An old garment thrown away."

"I'll wager something it has been on a man's back within twenty-four hours," he returned swiftly. "Here is tobacco in this pocket, and a pipe. Hold your torch closer: there is writing on this bit of torn envelope."

We endeavored to decipher it together, but without much success. The words were English, written in a plain hand enough, but conveyed no meaning.

"Some secret message in code," I said at last. "All I can make out is the date."

"Written ten day ago at Detroit. Well, we know something then. It would take the fellow five days to travel that distance, with good luck. He must have come directly here to D'Auvray. He wore boots and a uniform, and left in such a hurry he forgot his jacket. He'll be the man who did this job, and we'll find other signs when it gets daylight. I've lost too much blood to hunt around, now. So bring the Dutchman in."

I found Schultz where we had left him, resting against the packs, but wide awake. The long wait alone had affected even his phlegmatic nerves, and he began to protest, but I stopped his tongue sharply, and, between us, we lugged the packs into the hut. Brady had found a chair, but one glance into the Dutchman's vacant face, as he stared about him, led to an explosion.

"Come on you lout, get busy," he growled. "Don't be standing there staring around pop-eyed, as if there was nothing to do. I'm hungry. Hayward, wake the fool up with a kick."

I laughed, but ordered Schultz, who was far too surprised to get angry, to drop the packs in one corner. Then, with the torch still burning, I helped him lift D'Auvray's body out of the way, and drag the dead dog into the shed. As we did this I explained briefly what had occured, paying small heed to his guttural exclamations, but anxious to get the job over with.

"Now get busy at the fire," I ordered. "There are no windows, and nothing to fear. I'll clean up this litter."

As he worked, I went across to Brady, who sat with head bowed on the table.

"Does your wound pain badly?"

"It bites a bit," but he lifted his face and smiled. "I'll be all right if Dutchy ever gets supper ready. I was tryin' to argue this affair out, but it is sure some mixed up mess. What's a British soldier doin' down here anyway, and why should he come with orders to kill this Frenchman? That's what I reckon that writin' meant, though maybe it didn't, an' they just naturally got into a quarrel here alone. But it somehow don't look like a fair fight, to me, but deliberate murder. Then this D'Auvray livin' here all by himself, looks almighty queer. This yere house was built to stand, an' hidden away on this island fer some purpose. It didn't just happen. D'Auvray used to be with the Wyandots, so they told me, but this ain't their country; it don't really belong to no tribe, unless it's the Miamis. Looks like he'd broke away, an' was playin' a lone hand."

I drew up the bench, and sat down.

"There is more to this than you have discovered, Brady," I said, determined to explain. "Did you chance to see a French girl back at Fort Harmar?"

He shook his head.

"Not as I remember; who was she?"

"That is what I would like to know. I hoped you might have picked up some information. She was at General Harmar's office—a young girl, not much over twenty, I should judge, with dark eyes and hair, speaking broken English, her dress half Indian and half border French. Anyone would call her a beauty, bright and vivacious, but with an independence that made you careful. She could take care of herself, and he would be a bold man who risked an insult. She was one in a thousand, to my thought. What name do you suppose she gave me?"

His eyes, interested, questioned me, but he sat silent.

"Rene D'Auvray; and she explained her father was a French officer, killed in battle."

"And her mother?"

"A woman of the Wyandots, but a half-breed."

"D'Auvray! The same as the dead man yonder! And he was a soldier. 'T is an odd case. What else do you know about her?"

"Precious little, indeed, for she seemed an adept in deceit. She even pretended to know me, and actually spoke my name before it had been told her. How she ever learned it is more than I can guess. The little minx is full of tricks, but plays them so saucily it was not in my heart to become angry. By heavens! one glance in her eyes would disarm any man—"

"Yes," he interrupted, "but whence came she there? and for what purpose?"

I told him all I knew, and he listened eagerly, his eyes on Schultz puttering about the fire.

"Huh!" he commented, "the lady told each one of you a different tale."

"She did not seem to care," I explained. "It was as if it were all play, all masquerade with her; as if she sought merely to complicate mystery. Only once did I deem her truly in earnest; when she begged that I take her with me on this journey."

"Yet she must have jested in her threat to travel hither with the renegade."

"I fear it was not jest," I said soberly. "She was in a mood to do even that, and I do not think she feared the man. They may be on our trail now; ay! close at hand, Brady, for they both know these woods better than either of us. 'T is my thought, now, the dead man yonder was the lass's father, and she would know his cabin."

His eyes turned to the door, and then to the food Schultz was placing on the table before us, but whatever his thought it remained unuttered. As we sat there eating, he was apparently turning it all over in his mind, trying to draw the tangled ends of the skein together. The Dutchman asked questions which I answered briefly, enjoying the puzzled look on his round face, and the struggle of his lips to find fit expression. As we finished the meal, some newly awakened curiosity caused me to glance out again into the rear room. It was gloomy with shadows, the bodies of man and dog beyond view; yet what I perceived brought from my lips a sudden exclamation.

"Brady, someone has been in here! The outer door is unlatched—yes—and the soldier's coat is gone!"

To Be Continued.

PROMINENT WOMEN ENDORSE OUR STATEMENTS

Newark, Ohio.—"I had a very satisfactory experience with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I was poorly, dragged out, tired out and had female trouble. I was persuaded to use several bottles and it put me on my feet. I gained in weight and strength and became quite well under this treatment."—MRS. GEO. S. LEWIS, 308 Wilson St., Newark, Ohio.

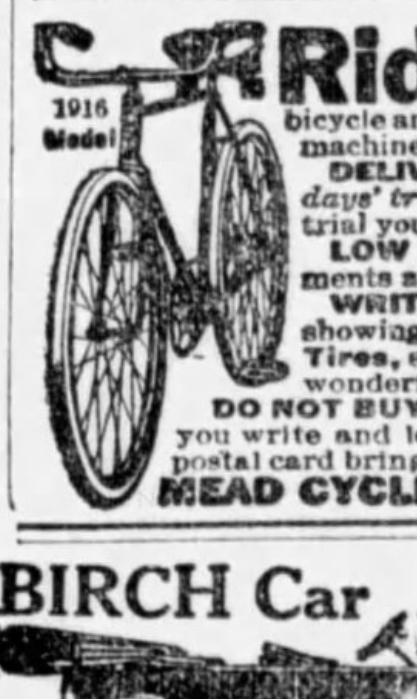
Newark, Ohio.—"I have had a most satisfactory experience with Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. For over ten years we have found them a reliable and efficient remedy for biliousness and constipation. You may say I recommend them."—MRS. L. M. WELLS, 62 Buena Vista St., Newark, Ohio.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a true friend to women in times of trial and at times of pain when the organs are not performing their functions. For headache, backache, hot flashes, catarrhal condition, bearing down sensation, mental depression, dizziness, fainting spells, lassitude and exhaustion women should never fail to take this tried and true woman's medicine.

For girls about to enter womanhood, women about to become mothers and for the changing days of middle age, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription should always be on hand.

It's a temperance remedy that is extracted from roots with pure glycerine and its ingredients are published on wrapper.

Any medicine dealer can supply it in either liquid or tablet form. The cost is modest, the restorative benefits truly remarkable. Write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free 136 page book on woman's diseases. Every woman should have one. You can also have confidential medical advice without cost.



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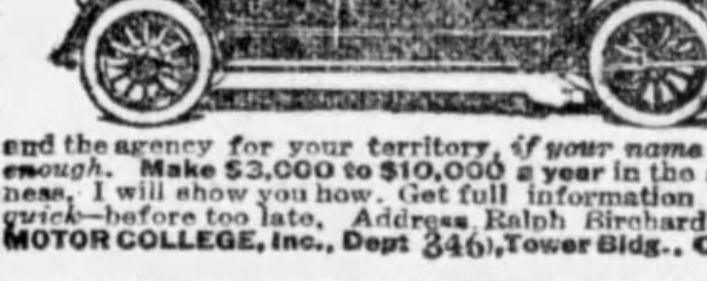

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REAL ALUMINUM KITCHEN SET---THE FAMOUS "SWISSALU" QUALITY

For Blade Readers at Special Price of 83c Postpaid

We have made a contract with the importer of "Swissalu" wear to sell Blade readers their fine Kitchen set at 83 cents postpaid. This is one-half the regular retail price—a bargain indeed. "Swissalu" is sturdy wear. It lasts forever. It is light, bright and does not tarnish. It is most sanitary—being easy to clean. You should have this set in your kitchen—and only 83 cents secures it.

Set Includes

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Fifteen pieces in all with beautiful silver lustre that cannot wear away.

WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU
TOLEDO, OHIO

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.......Publishers
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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Payday is the spirit which moves men.

The soul that is out of tune is not prepared for Spring.

Even though it may never bloom, a budding hope is a cherished possession while it lasts.

Memory is a fickle jade, and the past often becomes a blank to a man as soon as he goes on the witness stand.

There is a lot of fun going fishing, but none coming back.

Mr. Edison is impatient with government red tape. But he ought to realize that if it wasn't for the stuff a lot of officeholders would be reduced to working for a living.

Outside of fiction a hero is the fellow who gets the worst of it.

After two years in the Philippines honeybees are said to become indolent. How about little red ants?

It doesn't seem fair that Charlie Chaplin gets five or six hundred thousand dollars for making a fool of himself, while so many men are doing it for nothing.

There is comfort in the fact that most of an editor's critics write on both sides of the paper.

Mount Lassen seems to alternate with Mr. Bryan.

Killing children on their way to Sunday school won't end the war. Something else must be done.

That "Roosevelt aggressiveness," mentioned in the papers, enabled General Pershing to make a record-breaking dash in the direction of the enemy.

President Wilson appears to be doing his best to adapt himself to circumstances and some of Colonel Roosevelt's well-known principles.

Just now there doesn't seem to be anything that calls loudly for silver-tongued oratory.

At Chicago's latest annual model husband show the winner scored heavily with his record of being good natured before breakfast, giving his wife the family purse, and his inability to sew on buttons—the poor fellow!

The head of the family is not necessarily the brains of it.

Villa will rave if he hears that story that he is innocent.

A Cleveland minister fears the United States may be guilty of excessive preparedness. And yet a preacher's business is to preach preparedness all the time.

So long as we have 'em there need be nothing alarming in the fact that it takes all kinds of people to make a world.

Maybe Mexicans hate American soldiers because they look clean.

The twelfth juror never sees himself as others see him.

The old-fashioned man who used to think twice before he spoke now has a son who lights a ciragette before he jumps at a conclusion.

Very few, if any, presidential booms are visible to the naked eye.

What right has the department of agriculture at Washington to select a variety of peach or apple and declare it the best? Such matters ought to be left to popular vote.

Evidently the new army bill was prepared with the idea of pleasing everybody. The fate of such measures is easy to foresee.

Carranza's men like United States army food, and all may go well if they don't have to take a bath.

Nothing seems more pathetic than a woman dressed in the height of fashion, whatever it happens to be, and no place to go.

"We cannot have men without first having boys," says the governor of Indiana. Is the man trying to start an argument?

One way to settle the old controversy would be to decide that there is no North Pole and that Doc Cook discovered it.

We do not believe that women are natural born smugglers, as the leading lawyer says. It's our notion that the reason they do more smuggling than men, if they do, is because they know so many good hiding places.

By making the most of his opportunities General Fred Funston has about succeeded in quieting the fellows who used to talk about having known him when he didn't amount to much.

Nine-nine times out of a hundred, if you see it in a newspaper, it is truer than neighborhood gossip.

It's our notion that a dream is at its best just before it is realized,, when hope that it is to come true is strongest.

Nineteen months of war, and yet the Crown Prince has done nothing to give him a conspicuous place in history. Hard luck for a future great.

Here and there one sees a pair of small feminine feet, but they look old-fashioned.

Advocates of nonpreparedness will dislike Villa for making their fallacy conspicuous.

What the Democratic party wants is to be tried, tried again.

The Free List in Action.

Taking advantage of the free list of the Underwood tariff—established "to reduce the cost of living"—Argentine has been sending us large amounts of grains and meats. The shipments of 1915 were 280 per cent more than those of 1913. They were worth $70,000,000 more than the 1913 imports, $39,000,000 more than the Argentine imports of 1914.

In the same two years, the American exports to Argentina have been falling off, in 1915 being $2,000,000 under those of 1912, before the passage of the Underwood law. How is that to be accounted for? The waters between the United States and Argentina are free of mines, submarines and raiders, and so merchants should be glad to trade between these two countries. Trade between South America and more than half of Europe has been cut off. Naturally you would think this would stimulate sales of American goods. The government has sprinkled trade boomers over all the southern hemisphere. Surely, they do more than sample strange fruits and journey to great waterfalls. Yet we have lost business with Argentina. The people of the Argentines have made the most of our free markets. Then they have taken the money we paid them for their grain and meat and spent it in other countries.

In spite of the multiplication of institutions of learning and the high efficiency of calculating machines, no one is able to figure the profits we have made from the free list. Nor has anyone discovered that the free list lowered the costs of living a particle. It has lost us revenue. It has been worth nothing in increasing our exports.

The Lesson of Verdun.

The battle of Verdun has probably quenched the last hopes the Germans have entertained of cutting a road to Paris. The thing might possibly be done, but the cost in blood would be so fearful that the boldest and most desperate of commanders could not keep up the struggle.

It is highly possible that the battle has had much the same discouraging effect in the camps of the Allies. For months, the French and English have been accumulating stores of ammunition on the western front. They have massed great numbers of troops in the rear of the trenches. The press of France and England have talked jubilantly of the drive that was sure to come with the spring. But the Germans have been building defensive works no less energetically than their enemies. They have laid strategic railways, mined the ground between trenches, prepared cities and villages for the torch. If the Allies attempted a drive, their experience would be identical with the experience of the Germans at Verdun. They might get through, yet the price would be enormous. Rather would the commanders prefer to await the slow workings of the blockade, the gradual wearing down of the German armies through attrition, the chances of victory on other fronts.

It would not be surprising soon to hear that the Allies have formally abandoned their plans for a spring drive, coupled with the announcement that the "iron ring" was to be tightened, Russia and Italy were to be aided with men, guns and ammunition, the campaign against Turkey and Bulgaria was to take on a new activity. Verdun has been a lesson to all.

We Must Have Reserves.

England had to create armies and train them in the midst of war. The country was virtually without reserves when hostilities broke out. And for that reason the English land forces have never been able to take their full share of the burden. England has leaned upon neighbors more fore-handed.

The best feature of the Chamberlain bill, now before the United States senate, is that it purposes to make a large body of reserves. Regulars will be enlisted for six years. But after one year's service, a soldier may be returned to civil life as a reservist for the rest of his enlistment, subject to call only in time of war. Under this plan, the American army would be manufacturing thousands of reservists every year.

The author of the Hay bill claims for his plan that it would establish an army of a million men. Examination of his measure does not bear him out. The bill makes little or no change in present defenses though it adds enormously to their cost. It provides for the maintenance of the present wasteful method of scattering troops around to favored garrisons for the benefit of garrison town merchants. It speaks of soldiers and officers who are non-existent as if they were in the flesh. It puts state guardsmen on the federal payroll and calls that creating reserves.

Unless this country has large numbers of trained men on which to draw in case of war it will be in exactly the same fix that England has been these last eighteen months. It will, as a matter of truth, be in worse fix. For it will have no ally to lean upon, no friend to supply the men it will lack because of its own blindness and stupidity.

The Patricians of Crime.

The James boys conducted their raids with a dash and flourish which often robbed their victims of half their right to complain. The Dalton brothers, at least upon one notable occasion, advertised the date and place of a hold-up. The young amateur who assumed the name of Jim Summings, a professional trained under Quantrell, gave himself up when an innocent man was accused. Cole Younger, who died in the odor of sanctity the other day, spent twenty-five years in the penitentiary, which he might possibly have escaped if he had not halted his flight to help a wounded comrade.

These were the aristocrats of outlawry in America, comparing not unfavorably with those gentlemen of the road who emptied the pockets of travelers in England something more than a century ago. Three of them lived by loot because they had been involved in guerrilla warfare and there was no amnesty for them after Appomattox. Two were products of the times of which it was said "there was no law west of Omaha, no God west of Newton." The one who toyed with Cummings' name experimented with robbery to lift the mortgage on his mother's home.

It is well that knight-errantry has passed from crime in America. The meaner the criminal is, the more the cracksman approximates the doormat thief in character, the less is crime attractive, the less tempting a criminal career is made to imaginative youngsters.

CLUB OFFER FOR APRIL ATTRACTIVE

You'll Profit By Renewals and Raising Clubs.

All Blade subscribers whose expirations of subscriptions occur in April will find it well worth their while to give particular attention to the special propositions for renewal, the raising of clubs, which have just been sent out by mail.

Club raisers and those who have single subscriptions will find how profitable it will be for them to get their friends to join the Blade's great national family of readers.

You, of course, will renew your own subscription because you and your family have come to find the Blade a splendid journal for information, inspiration, entertainment and guidance. Truly it aims to fill all these needs, and certainly it must succeed, for thousands flock to the Blade hearthside every week—more than a quarter million are readers now. They love this paper.

The great popularity of The Blade, together with the exceptionally low price, makes it very easy to raise a large club, and as an appreciation for your assistance in helping us enlarge our great national family, we offer a variety of useful articles absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are without doubt the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality," and, as you know, needs no further recommendation.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of Wm. A. Rogers' Silverware in the new Leyland design. This pattern is rich and beautiful in its perfect symmetry and is finished in the tasteful French gray style. All silverware is of the same pattern, so that by raising a few small clubs of subscribers you can very soon have a complete set. We shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets, because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

On the first day of each month we will mail to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, a notice, giving choice of several propositions for renewals. Therefore, all subscribers whose time expires during April should receive our proposition by April 1. If not received by April 4, please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed promptly. We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 names or more, thereby availing themselves of our liberal propositions. This proposition is not made as a general one to all of our subscribers, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Therefore this offer is made to April subscribers only, and 30 days later the May subscribers will have their turn, and so in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month.

What Pacifism Is.

The mail brings us this reprimand:

> "Has the war madness extended into the editorial sanctum of the Blade? You sneer at pacifists. You ridicule pacifism. It seems to me that when a great newspaper like the Blade takes a position against peace and for war it has lowered itself to the level of the beasts of the field."

Pacifist and pacifism are words so new that they do not appear in dictionaries of publication as recent as 1909. Until the lexicographers corral and brand these words, we are justified in using them, no matter what their derivation may be, in the special meaning the present times have given them. Pacifists are not simply peace-loving. They are impracticable muddle-headed, self-deluded citizens who entertain the illusion that disarmament and peace are identical, that we have only to junk the navy and forthwith peace descends on all the earth, that we have but to disband the army and gentlemanly bandits of the Villa stamp will come across the border, not to slaughter, but to attend prayer meetings. The doctrine the pacifists preach—and seem, at moments, prepared to fight for—is pacifism. It is based, first, upon the assumption that a clever arrangement of vowels and consonants in a diplomatic communication will take the place of guns in keeping off the enemy, secondly, that hiding under the bed will, while it saves human blood, also save the nation.

It is unfair to say that the Blade takes a position against peace or infer that it is enamored of war. It is nothing of the sort. The Blade believes that everything in the world tends to disabuse one of the notion that the millennium is at hand. It believes that, so long as force prevails with mankind, it behooves America, if it would not perish, to guard its shores and protect its homes.

Does locking the door keep burglars out, or does it invite the jimmy and the bludgeon? In spite of the pacifist contention that burglary and provision against burglary are synonymous, the Blade is just simple-minded enough, or thick-skulled enough, to believe the contrary.

The fellow who imagines thinking is easy doesn't do much of it.

Born for the Trade.

If the army and navy are badly in need of aviators, as officers who parade endlessly through committee rooms at Washington say they are, it is not because the country lacks the right material for the service. The material, as a matter of fact, is plentiful.

For example, there is Ernst T. Stahl of Milwaukee, now working as a bricklayer. The other day he fell from the tenth floor of a building in course of construction, dived into the Milwaukee river and came up with no other hurt than a bleeding mouth and a strange feeling in the pit of his stomach. This is the sort of luck and vitality that aviation needs above everything else. But there are even more promising candidates than Stahl. Their names get into the papers nearly every day. They slip from mastheads and land on hard decks. After complaining of swallowed tobacco quids, they climb aloft again. Some tumble into elevator shafts, prospect holes, from precipices and chimneys and flagpoles and the towers of wireless stations. Yet the amount of damage done them doesn't occupy ten minutes of a young doctor's time.

If the government really desires aviators born to the trade it should collect these people who demonstrate they're made of rubber. Their employment would save the present heavy wear and tear on aeronauts, make the constant breaking in of new birdmen needless and conserve the strength and skill of undertakers.

Tariff Wars to Come.

In a recent issue of Collier's, Henry C. Emery, professor of political economy at Yale, declared:

"It is certain that the war will be followed by a series of fighting tariffs, the termination of old tariff treaties and the making of new ones."

It will be the aim of every nation to make other nations pay the costs of the war. If this cannot be done by exacting indemnities it can be done through the collection of tariff duties. Furthermore, in the struggle for industrial existence after the war, every nation will try to destroy or cripple the industries of all other nations. German, French, Russian and Italian tariffs will most certainly be higher. It may be taken for granted that England will abandon the policy of free trade.

America cannot escape becoming involved in the tariff wars. Europe will endeavor to recover from the United States as much of its lost wealth as it can and, at the same time, close its markets to our goods in any way it is able to do so. Shall we let this be done without taking any action to protect ourselves? This will depend upon whether or not the theory of free trade rules the mind and controls the hands of the administration at Washington.

The Costs of the Excursion.

Some not over-bright statistician, probably located in Boston or Bar Harbor or some other place remote from the Mexican border, has estimated that it is costing Uncle Sam $40,000 a day to chase the swift-triggered Villa.

It is possible that the troops in the field are costing that much. But they would cost little less if they were twirling their thumbs in frontier camps. The horses would have to be fed as they are now fed. The pay of men and officers would go on just the same. There are extra costs, but not many. Wire communication has to be kept up with headquarters and Washington. Supplies have to be transported and trucks bought to transport them in. A few items, such as wear and tear on uniforms, harness and wagons, grease for gun carriages and batteries for the field telegraph, are also extra. But the additional costs certainly do not amount to $40,000 a day. They would not reach that sum if there was a battle every day and the soldiers were prodigal in the use of ammunition.

Imaginations are working on high speed in these exciting days and it is perhaps perfectly natural that the figures of statisticians should be distinguished more for fancifulness than for accuracy.

Shipping After the War.

If you own a ship and wish to sell it you can get almost your own price for it. The demand for carriers is so enormous, the freights paid are so high, that anything in the way of a vessel, old, cranky or just able to pass inspection and no more, has a market.

People have indulged in guesswork about the ultimate result the war will have on merchant shipping. So many vessels have been sunk, so many have been driven upon the rocks while fleeing raiders, so many have been crippled by overwork or left to decay in dockless harbors, that many believe it will take a long time for demands and facilities to balance each other. But while the war is on, a great number of new vessels are being built, old vessels have been repaired, sailing ships have been salvaged from marine graveyards rigged anew and sent to sea. The cripples and the slow-pokes will not go out of commission the minute the war ends, nor for months after. There are investments in them that will not be abandoned without an effort to keep them alive.

It is a motley lot of ships that ply the lanes now, good, bad and forlorn. And it will be that way for a long time, whether peace comes or not.

The Kaiser's presence at the front never seems to frighten the French soldiers.

An honest confession may be good for the soul, but many people like to try some other remedy first.

Being nominated the first time for geographical reasons, Vice President Marshall can prove that Indiana occupies the same place on the map as in 1912.

OVERALL BRIGADE TO CLEAN UP CHICAGO STREETS FOR THE MEN

CHICAGO, March 27.—Gen. Fanny and Col. Mary—otherwise the Misses Fanny and Mary Evans of 6420 South Laflin street—are organizing the Ladies' Overall Brigade to clean up the alleys of thirty-first ward, April 1. Incidentally they want to show the men no mistake was made in granting them the right to vote.

And no men are wanted to help. The reason for the desire of the brigade members that the male population of the ward betakes itself elsewhere on that day becomes perfectly obvious after you look at the picture. For that's the way they're all going to look, according to Gen. Fanny, and no male inspection is desired when the betrousered women appear outside their back fences to attack the alleys with pick, hoe and shovel.

"Lots of us will wear 'em," explained Gen. Fanny. "They're awfully convenient, whereas skirts would get all mussed up and be in the way. We'll show the men of the ward what the women can do in performing a man's job. Maybe it'll shame 'em into getting some civic pride in the future.

"Just wait till the Overall Brigade gets busy. Even Gen. Funston can't stop us."

Sunday School

A STRONG MAN'S NEW START

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 2 Is "The Conversion of Saul." — Acts 9:1-31.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

How a strong man, going the wrong way, was violently stopped and set to moving in the opposite direction, is the lesson of today. The man was known by the city of his birth; now that city is known by the man: for where the records once spoke of Saul of Tarsus they now speak of the Tarsus of Saul. As for the man himself, he belongs to that select little company who are fully described by the mention of his name. There have been many millions of Pauls in the world, but only one of them is meant when we simply say "Paul."

Bigger than any news that gets into the newspapers are the decisions made by great men. The real turning points of history are the convictions formulated in the silence by men of strength. It may be years before the events that sprang from the decision are known; but the real crisis was when the choice was made. Before ever the public sees an engagement ring on a girl's finger she herself has known the revelation of the love that it represents. So Paul on Mars' Hill, or before Agrippa, when all the community was set by the ears, was merely reflecting the consequences of that great day on the road outside of Damascus, when he ceased being Saul, the persecutor of Christians, and became Paul, Christ's apostle to the Gentiles.

Men Who Are Going Somewhere.

Please observe that Saul was going somewhere; he was not sitting on a fence finding fault with the looks and walk and equipment of other travelers. The men and women who have not even gumption enough to be bad are the real problem of society. The virile youngster—the "bad boy"—who is always getting into scrapes is really less to be worried about than the colorless lad whose goodness is merely lack of force and courage. There is more hope of an out-and-out persecutor and blasphemer than of the spineless, feckless, fearful fellow who is best represented by a minus or a zero sign. It is often the big sinners who make the great saints.

It took a miracle to convert Saul of Tarsus. But he was worth it. He was stopped in mid-career by a blinding vision of the Lord, while on the way to Damascus to harry the Christians. Like the good workman that he always was, whether serving God or Satan, Saul had made careful preparation for his task, carrying with him letters from the high priest at Jerusalem to the Damascus synagogues. Whatever he did, he did it with all of his might. It was no second-rate character that saw the light on the road of persecution. Why is it, I wonder, that the churches do not deliberately go after the strong men who are not Christians? It does almost seem at times as if present-day church work were gauged to the level of the mediocre and the commonplace.

A lot of little men want a special miracle to persuade them to do right; but God does not drive tacks with a sledge hammer. Paul was worth a miracle. Looking back over what he has meant to the world, we can see how God could have afforded to empty heaven of angels and archangels that day, in order to cause that brilliant young man to "right about face." There was no bigger business on hand in heaven that day than the conversion of Saul. Every mother and every teacher dreams of the day when one of her boys will become a great man; and that goal is an inspiration to utmost and tireless effort. It may be that some woman who has the destiny of a future Wesley or Luther or St. Francis or Phillips Brooks is reading these lines.

A Light That Outshone Noon.

Wealthy, aristocratic, self-assured, Saul rode on toward the oldest city in the world, musing, perhaps, upon the sacred associations of this beautiful place, with its memories of Abraham and Naaman and the proud Syrian kings whom the armies of Israel had put to naught. And he felt himself to be on the same service. His retinue rode respectfully in the rear. If there was anyone thing farther from the young zealot's mind than another, it was uncertainty about the course. He was right, absolutely right, and all who differed with him should suffer even as that mad blasphemer Stephen had suffered. His every breath was a threat against these Christian dissenters.

Then something happened. In a few marvellously clear sentences the story is told by the most compact book in the world:

"And as he journeyed he came near Damascus; and suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven; and he fell to the earth, and heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? And he said, Who are thou, Lord? and the Lord said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest; it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. And he trembling and astonished said, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do. And the Lord said unto him, Arise, and go into the city and it shall be told thee what thou must do. And the men which journeyed with him stood speechless, hearing a voice, but seeing no man. And Saul arose from the earth; and when his eyes were opened, he saw no man; but they led him by the hand, and brought him into Damascus. And he was three days without sight and neither did eat or drink."

What Saul needed was light, and he got it with an intensity and an abundance that felled him. As a trained philosopher, the young scholar would have reasoned that there could not be any greater light than that of the sun at noon. But the light of the face of the glorified Christ made the Syrian sun seem as darkness. A great many persons are arguing, by what they call "natural laws," against the phenomena of religion; yet the experience of countless saints, and thank God, often of the skeptics themselves, confutes the abstract philosophising of the overwise. Saul learned that day, what myriads of saints in glory already knew, that the Lamb who is the light of the City Celestial is the very brightness of God, before whose face the sun is dimmed.

Just as if to reveal the foolishness of mortal wisdom, this young scholar, this logician, this philosopher, was converted by an experience, and not by an intellectual process. All through his wonderful ministry we find the great apostle appealing to his experience. What he personally knew of Christ meant more to him than all the operations of the greatest brain that ever has worked within a human head. That experience on the Damascus road made Paul a Christo-centric Christian, and gave the Church a Christo-centric theology.

When Heaven Opened.

Of all the mighty implications of this story the greatest is the precious truth wrapped up in the phrase "I am Jesus." It means that the very same Jesus is in heaven who was on earth. All the solicitude that He showed when He walked the fields of Galilee with his fisher friends He carried with Him to His Father's throne. He could not remain seated while Stephen was being stoned and He could not keep silent while such a possible disciple as Paul was to be converted. Our too-sophisticated time is prone to rob the risen Redeemer of this His rarest crown — His concern for His children on this earth and all that touches them. The enthroned Christ is not too great to give heed to the prayers of little children or to be affected by the cries of tempted and suffering saints. His eye is on the streets of our city even as it was on the road to Damascus.

By the way, the guides still point out the traditional site of Saul's conversion. Likewise, the most popular resort of the tourists is "the street called Strait." Damascus is better known to the Christian world for what happened there to Paul than for any of its heaped up events in connection with kings and conquerors. It is worth while to visit the scene of God's dealings with Saul in Damascus, but it is better worth while to behold what God is doing today in the lives of men and women. The pilgrimages that are being made to Billy Sunday tabernacles and to rescue missions are worth while. Perhaps, as a result of this lesson, some teacher or parent will take a group of boys to visit a rescue mission, where Saul's Damascus road experience is being repeated today.

The Obscure Man Who Dared.

While we are thinking about what befell Saul, and his instant obedience to the heavenly vision, we must not overlook the other character who is named in the story. It is easy to talk only about the preacher or the evangelist and to speak of church work as if done by them alone. In truth, as everybody who knows anything about churches understands, it is the plain folk, whose names are never mentioned in the newspaper reports of church affairs, who really bear the burden of the work. The angels know that the prayers of the people prevail more than the preaching of the pastors. It would be a surprise to all concerned if we could know who really is who in the average church.

The obscure man who emerges in this story is a Christian named Ananias, a man of truer quality than the famous one who was smitten for his avarice and falsehood. Let us turn to the text for a description of Ananias' part in this great day's work, which affected all the subsequent history in the world:

"And there was a certain disciple at Damascus, named Ananias; and to him said the Lord in a vision, Ananias. And he said, Behold, I ame here, Lord. And the Lord said unto him, Arise, and go into the street which is called Straight, and inquire in the house of Judas for one called Saul, of Tarsus; for, behold he prayeth, and hath seen in a vision a man named Ananias coming in, and puting his hand on him, that he might receive his sight.

"Then Ananias answered, Lord, I have heard by many of this man, how much evil he hath done to thy saints at Jerusalem: and hear he hath authority from the chief priests to bind all that call upon thy name.

"But the Lord said unto him, Go thy way; for he is a chosen vessel unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel; for I will show him how great things he must suffer for my name's sake. And Ananias went his way, and entered into the house; and putting his hands on his said, Brother Saul the Lord, even Jesus, that appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest, hath sent me, that thou mightest receive thy sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost. And immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales: and he received sight forthwith and arose and was baptized. And when he had received meat, he was strengthened. Then was Saul certain days with the disciples which were at Damascus."

The sort of man Ananias was is revealed by the manner in which he saluted his late enemy as "Brother Saul." He went the whole way. He did not receive the new convert with jealousy and suspicion and coldness. On the instant, Paul was received into the whole fellowship, even being given the sacrament of baptism. He knew himself at once a member of that family whose bonds are stronger than death, being ties of blood shed on Calvary.

In his warm and open approach to Saul, Ananias was typical of the Christian brotherhood today, which welcomes to its membership on a basis of perfect equality, the penitent outcast and the converted scholar. We can imagine the rejoicing that there was in the Damascus church that day. What prayers had been answered! The hand of persecution had been stayed. A notable recruit had been won. A fresh evidence of the truth of the resurrection and of the guardianship of the Lord over His own had been given. If it was a great day for the saints in Damascus, how much greater was it for the Church universal! Caesar's crossing the Rubicon was a trifling incident in its effect upon history, as compared with the consequences of the conversion of Saul of Tarsus at Damascus.

An inspiring seasonable motto: Love and let love.

VARIETIES

Toledo recently had 1,000 cases of measles.

Switzerland spends more on relief of poor than does any other country.

Wireless waves have been utilized to light and extinguish gas lamps in Germany.

In India the presence of peacocks denotes that there are tigers in the vicinity.

Next to the elephant, the white rhinoceros of Africa is the largest animal known.

A Newfoundland government savings bank has deposits aggregating $2,483,732.

British life insurance companies thus far have paid $20,000,000 in losses on war victims.

The largest gold mines in the United States east of the Black Hills are in North Carolina.

Manufacture of paper in this country consumes nearly 5,000,000 cords of wood annually.

Australia has a hugh harvester which reaps 60 acres of wheat a day. It is driven by oil.

Green hardwood from British Guiana is said to outlast iron or steel when used under water.

Iron 99.98 per cent pure has been produced in the laboratories of the University of Wisconsin.

An English firm puts up tea in blocks like plug tobacco for the convenience of travelers.

Acording to a French scientist, potossium must be added to the list of radio-active substances.

The "farthest north" coal mine is on the east coast of Spitbergen, and is owned by an American.

Of Spain's 19,500,000 population 4,000,000, or about 21 per cent, are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

That ostriches once grew 15 feet in height is shown by remains found in the island of Madagascar.

Native cooks in Ecuador are prejudiced against stoves, saying the excessive heat produces fever.

Five per cent of the population of this country earns its living directly or indirectly in the electrical business.

Siamese natives obtain pretroleum from the earth by digging pits about 60 feet deep and dipping it out with pails.

Seeds germinate rapidly under the influence of violet and blue rays, but flies and other insects do not like these colors.

The United States is the greatest wool consuming country, while Great Britain does the bulk of the wool manufacturing.

A beetle found extensively on the high plains of Ecuador, roasted like a chestnut, is eaten by the natives of that country.

The Royal Astronomical Society has just had its charter amended so that women are eligible for election as fellows and associates.

Women carpenters have made their appearance in Mayence, where they are taking the place of their husbands and brothers at the front.

Every one of the gold producing states in the United States increased its output last year over the year before, except Washington.

California's development of water power in the last few years has grown until that state ranks second only to New York in that respect.

Under the right atmospheric conditions the heavy firing on the west front of the European battle line has been heard 100 miles away.

The Chinese custom of burning small pieces of gold leaf on various anniversaries sacrifices several million dollars worth of the metal annually.

If Alaska's erratic coast line was stretched out in a straight line it would be longer than the entire coast line of the remainder of the United States.

Italy will allow temporarily the exportation of olive oil to North and South America instead of keeping that article on the embargo list, where it was placed recently.

Cobblers will have little to do if an English invention comes into general use. It consists of soles and heels which can be attached to shoes by pneumatic adhesion.

Safety in aviation still is largely a matter of skill and judgment of the operator. Statistics show that only one-fourth of the accidents are due to defects in the aeroplanes.

Partly owing to the unprecedented demand caused by the war, more copper was produced in the United States last year than in any previous year in the history of the industry.

Scotland has the first drawbridge in the world in which all the work of opening and closing the draw and of guarding traffic over and through the bridge is done by electricity.

There is an extraordinary echo in the cathedral at Pisa. If you sing two notes there is no reverberation, but if you sing three they are taken up, swelled and prolonged into a beautiful harmony.

The city of Dresden has bought 12,000 hogs in Serbia, and arrangements have been made by other German cities to obtain a similar number. It is believed this will relieve to some extent the famine in lard.

That pecan nuts are destined to be the most important of all products of nut-bearing trees in the United States is the opinion of the department of agriculture. The output of these nuts more than trebled between 1899 and 1909.

Americans are the greatest meat eaters, the per capita consumption being 172 pounds a year in this country, 119 in England, 113 in Germany, 80 in France and Holland, 64 in Austria-Hungary, 50 in Russia and in Spain 49.

Although the upper classes in South America live richly, even extravagantly in a large number of cases, the poverty of the peons is for the most part very deep, one result being an appalling rate of infant mortality, from 40 to 90 per cent dying before the age of two.

In northern New Mexico the fact that wolves and coyotes are becoming a serious menace to cattle and sheep is attributed to the superstition of Navajo Indians, the tribe holding both beasts sacred and refusing to treat them other than with the greatest of respect.

In 1837, during the burning of the Canadian parliament building, Alfred Todd, father of Percy R. Todd, of Bangor, Me., and some others rescued a picture of Queen Victoria from the flames; in the recent fire in the Canadian capitol Walter Todd assisted in the rescue of the same picture.

A large elephant carrying tusks weighing nearly 200 pounds, choked to death on frogs recently in one of the provinces of Sudan while drinking at a pool. The batrachians were sucked into the elephant's trunk with such force that they lodged in the windpipe and shut off the air.

The Peace Page

YOUR JEWELS

MARTHA HOLDEN.

At this housecleaning season, I am moved to write upon the subject of teeth. "Of all things," you remark, "most foreign to the time. For at housecleaning we don't have much to eat."

I am thinking of the human housecleaning that we must all look to if we are to keep well and useful. Most people are now trained to frequent bathing and the washing of their hair, but there are still far too many bad teeth in the world.

That funny old Spanish adventurer and philosopher, Don Quixote, once remarked that "a tooth is worth more than a diamond." A heritage of jewels is not for the most of us, but every child has a right to good teeth, and until it is old enough to care for its jewels its parents should do so.

"Dental decay is the most widespread of all physical disorders," says a writer in the Mothers' Magazine, "Because it is everywhere, it has come to be called the people's disease. Ninety school children out of a hundred have at least one decaying tooth, and the average child of 10 years has four or five. There are not fewer than 80 million decaying teeth in the mouths of 20 million school children.

Diseased teeth cause indigestion, poor nutrition, general debility, nervousness and retarded growth. Recent experiments have proved that tooth virus is a most dangerous poison, particularly affecting the heart and kidneys. Just one drop of pus from a tooth abscess absorbed into the system daily, is sufficient to cause serious illness. Many infectious diseases are traceable to this source. The joy of living, as well as physical efficiency depend in no small degree on the care of the teeth.

The causes of dental disease are now so well known that they are subject to easy control. Nowhere else will the ounce of prevention go so far. Dental decay is a disease, usually, of childhood and youth. If the teeth are kept in repair till the age of 20, they should be sound at 60. Neglected till 20, teeth with any tendency to decay, are beyond saving.

The cause of dental decay is the action of acids upon the teeth. The acids result from food particles, fermented, between the teeth. To prevent the acid formations the teeth should be brushed after each meal and always at bed time and, if very close together, dental floss should be passed between them to relieve the teeth of all foreign particles. Tartar allowed to remain on the teeth produces destructive results. It should be carefully watched and removed every six months by a competent dentist.

It has been shown that thorough chewing of solid food is the best exercise for the teeth. Nature takes care of them in every way she can. Teeth under normal feeding, clean themselves. But today, when so many sweets and pastry are consumed, they leave the surfaces of the teeth pasty and a free field for the numerous bacteria that are ever present in the mouth, an apple is an ideal tooth cleanser after an excess af starchy or sweet food has been eaten.

Teeth should never be neglected until they begin to ache. A spring mouth cleaning is as essential as a spring housecleaning. Send all your family to the dentist and go yourself. It's cheaper than a new upper set, at that. Dentistry should always be preventive, rather than curative.

From the time in a baby's life when its double teeth make their appearance his teeth should receive daily care. A very soft tooth brush should be used morning and evening, care being taken not to injure in any way the delicate tissues of the mouth, when brushing the tiny new jewels in their coral setting. As the child grows, and, with more teeth, comes to eat solid foods the mother should watch carefully that no food particles are left between, after the child has eaten. These are the forerunners of toothache and decay.

If the first set of teeth is well taken care of, the second will be healthier. First teeth should be filled with soft filling. If they are allowed to decay and drop out before the permanent teeth are ready to appear, the jaw will not develop normally and the second teeth will be apt to come in crowded and irregular. Irregular teeth are not only ugly, but they the liable to early decay.

If, as you grow older, your teeth have a tendency to loosen, go at once to a dentist. A loosened tooth usually has a pus sac at its root, and while you may feel no pain therefrom, your system is daily absorbing a poison which may later prove fatal. There is no virtue in weakly letting your teeth drop out. The fact of their loosening shows something constitutionally wrong with you. Your kidneys may need attention or your bowels. Teeth are good indicators of the system's needs or shortcomings. See a dentist today, even if your teeth don't ache.

Remember, one clean mouth is worth a dozen clean houses.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Our Pet Sparrow.

One day a sparrow's nest was torn down and the poor little birds were thrown on the ground to die.

A kind man saw them on the ground. All were dead, but one, and it was so cold and weak it could hardly open its hungry little mouth.

I took it in my hands and kept it warm, and fed it bread and milk. It slept, and soon woke again, opened wide its mouth and called for more food. I fed it the white of boiled eggs, and as it had no feathers we could see the food through the skin on its neck and it ate till the last bite would not go out of sight in its mouth. Then more sleep. Its father and mother were surely kept busy bringing in bugs and worms for a nestful of babies.

It soon knew us, and in the morning, when you went into the kitchen, it chirped, but when it heard a slight sound of another getting up in another room it chirped louder and louder, and I answered and hurried out to feed it. Soon the feathers began to grow and it began to look well. I took it out every day, when it began to learn to fly. It remained in the garden hunting bugs and always said, "cheep," when I called "Birdie." It would fight the young chickens, and pick my fingers if I teased it, and always, when I went out with feed it came and sat on my hand and ate all it possibly could.

It is said by those who study birds that sparrows do more good than harm. However it is, they are rather wise little creatures, and if we must tear their nests down let us do it before there are any little ones to suffer and die. I had pictures taken of it which I will tell tabout later. Let us be kind, and I wish all teachers in school and Sunday school would take at least a little time and let those who have done kind deeds tell about them.—Nature Girl.

Let us have more of these real experiences in kindness. Tell of kindnesses show to you, and of how you have passed them on, for kindness does grow by what it feeds on.—M. H.

Seeing the President.

I am a little girl 5 years old. I have a little brother 8 years old. He is in the third grade at school. My grandpa Redrow was a soldier in the Civil War, and was in several battles, but was not huurt. He is 75 years old and still practices medicine.

My Grandma Ireton lives on a farm and I love to go out there and see the animals and take long walks in the woods. He has been a subscriber to the Blade since 1876. Last summer we went to see our Uncle Walter, at Washington, D. C., While there we visited many notable places, among them was Arlington and Mt. Vernon. We also went up in the Washington monument. We went to church on Sabbath and saw President Wilson there.—Eleanor L. Ireton, Williamsburg, O.

Short and Sweet.

Kermit Tressler, South Whitney, Ind., 11, has been sick for several weeks, and has enjoyed reading the letters.

Ida O'Kelley and Burnette Warren, Candler, N. C., live at the foot of Mt. Pisgah. They like to ride horseback.

May Skidmore, Jessie Hall, Lakie Taylor and Emma Evans, Framertown, W. Va., ask for cards.

Christina Turner, Harrison, W. Va., asks the poem, Romish Lady.

Mary Landers, Ticonderoga, N. Y., and Bessie Wells, same age and same address, would like cards.

Elma Hines, Ethel, O., has two sisters and two brothers. She is a bird lover, and is welcome to our club.

Francis and Icie Barker and Gertie Perrine, all of Little Otter, W. Va., would like to have word from the boys and girls of other states.

Atha Cumberledge, Dean, W. Va., wants the song, The Girl in the Heart of Maryland.

Elsie M. Dunn, Snowville, Va., asks for cards.

May Tennant, Core, W. Va., is a bird lover who has a pet parrot just learning to talk.

Elna Archer, Westfield, N. Y., is a sick little girl who cannot go to school. She needs your cards and cheering message.

Darrel McKittrick, Pennsville, O., has a pet chicken named Silverneck.

Doris Simpkins, Snowville, Va., would enjoy cards. She says that her pets are turkeys and flowers. Those are good pets to have, and flowers know when they are loved. They grow better for the person who is fond of them.

Mary Roxie Winter, Parrottsville, Tenn., has a dog, three cats, and a white pig named "Lady Jumbo" for pets.

Gladys Vickory, Stockport, O., loves to write letters. Better write one for the Page, then, Gladys. We would enjoy reading it.

Minnie Retta Miller, Sharpsburg, Ill., says that about all they see these days is snow and wagons passing loaded with pretty yellow corn. She would like to hear from the boys and girls who have memorized Hiawatha.

Perlie Stockner, Fancy Gap, Va., lives in the Blue Ridge mountains and enjoys reading good books.

Gladys Fisher, Bergoo, W. Va., has a little cousin who is an invalid from rheumatism. His name is Hoddy Hamrick, Bergoo, W. Va. Gladys' grandfather is a veteran of the civil war. He will be 85 on Oct. 25. He belonged to the 10th Va. regiment.

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WOMAN WHO ADOPTS RIVAL'S BABY AND TAKES MOTHER INTO OWN HOME

MRS C.W. STOCKWELL AND ADOPTED BABY.
©INTL. FILM SERVICE

Chicago, March 23.—Mrs. C. W. Stockwell, who decided to adopt her husband's child months before it was born of another woman, has also taken into her home the mother of the baby, for the girl has been driven from her home by her father, angered by her moral lapse.

"It was my husband's confession that brought to me the first news of the existence of the girl and the coming baby," said Mrs. Stockwell. "That fact had great weight in influencing me and fixing my attitude toward him, the mother of his child, and the child itself.

"Of course, there are many husbands who are unfaithful to their wives, but we always believe our husbands are the exception, and there are many wives who never learn the truth. If I had learned of his unfaithfulness from another I hardly believe I could have forgiven him.

"Suppose I had left him? Our church does not sanction divorce. I would have faced long years alone; our little home here would have been broken up and none of us would have found peace or happiness.

"My heart is still sore for the girl whose loving mistake brought her such bitter experience. She says the entire happening is still a mystery to her. My one request to her is that, from now on, she must be a good woman, so that when the time comes for our little son to know that I am not his real mother he may find pride in the woman he is to know as his real mother."

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

(Copyright, 1916, by the Press Publishing Co.)

A GIRL'S heart is like her dressing table—crowded with tenderly cherished little souvenirs of love; a man's, like his pipe, carefully cleaned and emptied after each flame has gone out.

It is a bride's ambition to look as saintly and ethereal as possible, but any bridegroom is perfectly satisfied if he can manage to look human.

A man seems to fancy that in order to select a hat for his wife he has only to know her waist measure and her favorite color.

Many a man begins making love as a pose, and is shocked to discover that his own acting has been so good that he has convinced himself of his sincerity.

Sometimes a girl's only vital reason for wanting to get married is that she hates to see the fascinating boudoir cap which somebody gave her for Christmas utterly wasted.

A lover is known by the dates he keeps—a husband is known by the hours he keeps.

Most actresses are married—now and then; most literary women—off and on; most society women—from time to time.

A man falls in love with his eyes a women with her imagination, and then they both speak of it as an affair of "the heart."

It may take experience to make a woman interesting, but after she has acquired it almost any woman would gladly exchange all her experience for a baby stare and a dimple.

"Personality" is the color of the soul, and people who are famed for "personality" are those whose souls are such a charming color that they are not afraid to show them.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Baked Apples and Onions.

Peel and thinly slice equal parts of onions and tart apples. Butter a baking dish, then fill it with alternate layers of the onions, apples, salt, pepper, a pinch of sugar and a few bits of butter. When the dish is full, pour over a little boiling water—just enough to keep from burning—cover closely and bake in a moderate over until very tender.

Banana Fritters.

In a bowl put one cupful flour and one-half teaspoonful salt, and mix well. Beat the yolks of two eggs until light, add sufficient cold water to make a thin drop batter. Beat, add one tablespoonful melted butter and the whites of the eggs, whipped to a stiff froth. Mix well and stand aside for several hours in a cold place. Strip the skin from each banana, cut in half and each half lengthwise into half again. Dip each piece into the batter until thoroughly coated and drop into smoking hot fat. When golden brown drain for a moment on unglazed paper, dust with powdered sugar and serve.

Sweet Potato Croquettes.

Boil some sweet potatoes, then drain, peel and mash. To one pint beat in one tablespoonful butter, salt and pepper to taste. As soon as they can be handled, form into croquettes; dip in egg and crumbs and fry brown in deep, smoking hot fat.

OUR Correspondents

Yellow Rose from Ohio believes that women theoretically go to war as well as the men. For the boys who fight in every battle there are mothers, sisters and wives who suffer worse torture than if they were fighting side by side in the trenches, according to Yellow Rose.

Honey Bee from Ohio believes that everyone should agree with the literary views of Cutie of the Sophs. She also has the same ideas as Progressive Citizen of Pennsylvania. She does not see how any young man could read his letter and not see in it an incentive to lead a better life. According to Honey Bee, everyone is inclined to be pessimistic sometimes, but she thinks that if things are studied over you can find that you have the best reasons in the world to be optimistic.

George DeLand of White Heath, Ga., and his wife have been married 63 years. The former is 84 and the latter 79 years old. Mr. DeLand served 31 months in the civil war as sergeant, receiving three gunshot wounds. He has voted the Republican ticket 14 times at presidential elections.

He who does not try to do anything and does not care whether anything is done or not, will not amount to much, according to Sunflower of West Virginia. She does not believe that such a person's life is worth very much to him or anyone else. Another type is the man who gets up in the morning with an ambition to do something, and though he finds it raining he does not sit down and wring his hands, but does the work he has put aside to do on some rainy day.

"Every boy should respect and treat his girl acquaintances as he would wish his sister to be treated," writes Uncle Billy of N. Y.

Christine lives in western Michigan, not far from Lake Michigan, which she visits at times. She wishes Republican Bachelor much happiness as the result of finding his ideal. She agrees with S. M. of Ohio that of the Ten Commandments the fourth is broken oftener. We are glad to welcome this new member and hope for a letter from her soon.

"We have been taking the Blade four years and I have saved every poem, as well as many of the good recipes. I liked the letter from the woman who spoke of how she had made her life attractive. When a man has the respect for his mother that Tennessee Bachelor has, he is pretty sure to prove a good husband," says E. J. Kyle of Cressmont, W. Va.

She wants someone to send her a tall white phlox plant. She will exchange something for it.

W. S. Shipman, Hambleton, W. Va., plays the violin, sings duets with his daughter, and is town sergeant. He is 62 years young, and a Republican.

Mrs. Lizzie Fidler, 254 Mary street, Berwick, Pa., was 55 Sept. 29. She is crippled from a broken hip, and would like crochet patterns.

Elmira S. Butcher is the daughter of a soldier 84 years old, and now in the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown, Iowa.

Fig Filling for Cake.

Trim off the stem ends from a pound of figs, and chop fine. Add a cupful of water and two tablespoonfuls of sugar and cook slowly until as thick as drop batter. Take off, add a teaspoonful of vanilla and use when cold.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

Reunion Day.

It is our reunion day, dear friends, and many have come to join in its celebration. The Merry-Go-Round spirit as expressed in its motto has done much to keep alive a bond of fellowship among the writers, who began sending helpful letters to this department 20 years ago. Let us extend the influence of our M. G. R. circle this coming year. What is your definite aim for the good of some one near and dear to you, for your community or for your country? Do something practical and write of your work, or your hopes, to this department.

These reunion days, whether we are present on the Page or not, stimulate us to a new sense of our dependence upon each other. How far reaching your written or spoken word may be, you may never know. That it touches and influences some one, you do know. Great opportunity lies always within your reach in this M. G. R. department. A helpful letter, printed here, may be read by a million people, and if, from that number one hundred, or even ten souls are refreshed and nourished thereby, you have not written in vain. Your loving friend, Martha Holden.

Olive Branch Poem.

The sun shines bright in our dear M. G. R. home,
'Tis springtime and everything is gay,
The violet is smiling and the daisy is in bloom,
While the birds make music all the day.
The little children play 'round Aunt Martha more and more,
Their pure hearts filled with delight,
By'nby there comes a knockin' at the door,
In walks a crowd all merry, gay and bright.

CHORUS.

Griever not, lads or lasses,
Oh, grieve not here today,
Let us sing one song for our dead M. G. R. home,
For our dear M. G. R. home, glad alway.
The Blue-eyed Hermit sits in a corner by himself,
A-list'ning to all that is said,
But Pen-a-mite Jake goes 'round lively as an elf
'Til he finds there is one Em. J. Head.
The Night Hawk is perched near the chair of Mother's Stay,
A-chatting with all his might,
The Scarlet Wing tries to frighten him away,
And the Raven croaks in affright.

Raoul De Courbet sits by the hearthstone's glad light,
Faith Counsel is not far away,
Bonnie Burnie she smiles at the picture so bright,
Then she turns to greet Mistigay.
The day goes by like clouds in summer sky,
When the sunshine bids them depart;
While we speak friend to friend of happy days gone by,
And the hopes that filled each heart.
Affectionately, Olive Branch.

Nature at Close Range.

After reading the many interesting letters in this week's issue of our paper, I almost hesitate to contribute my mite to the M. G. R. reunion. Perhaps not many will remember me, as I seldom see the names of those who were writers for our page five years ago. Where are "New England Girl," "Olive Branch," "Missouri Schoolma'am," and "Slim of N. M.?" I exchanged a few letters and cards with "Slim" and found him an interesting and amusing correspondent. There were many others who wrote excellent letters to the M. G. R.'s, but our young writers are to be commended on their interesting descriptive letters. I do not care for the arguments on questions everyone has a right to decide for themselves. Personally, I am not in favor of woman suffrage. I enjoy dancing, also a good movie, but if one's conscience pricks them for going to a show or attending a dance it is wrong for them to do it, and they should stay away. I do not mean public dances, for I never attended one.

When I last wrote I was in college at O. U., but after leaving school I was Glad you came to the Reunion. Come often; you're always welcome.—M. H. married and am now living in the country, and surely do enjoy country life. I am a lover of nature and like Byron, "I like not man the less, but nature more, from these our interviews."—Sif of Ohio.

Is Your Name Here?

Faith Counsel is puzzled to understand why you envy her solitude. Raoul de Courbet, can it be possible that you are never alone?

Chesaning Girl, Olive Branch will call a little later. Night Hawk, Mother's Stay, Jo March, Pine Tree, Addie, Omega, Nannie Hamm, North Country Farmer, Old Maid of N. Y., don't forget this is leap year. Just Me, Blue Eyed Hermit, Jess McDonald, Calif. Poppy, Mother's Crutch, Daisy of N. Y., Miss Ouri.

Olive Branch promises a letter later, and sent us this list some time ago of recreant M. G. R.'s. The letter was snowed under, but the names are too precious to lose. We put them in the Reunion Column and shall look for letters from these members all along the line.—M. H.

Word From Our Mary.

As I heard my name called here I am. I would like to take the seat beside Old Hayseed, N. Y. I thank you for the honor. What a far reaching letter he wrote to the family. My husband's grandfather used to keep hotel in the city of Catskill.

I want to tell Old Hayseed that I think oldfashioned visiting is not out-of-date except with extreme fashionables, for in a few places that I can mention and in my neighborhood he would be welcomed in the oldfashioned way, and will meet some veterans here too. I am sorry to tell him that I will disappoint him in his favorite consomme. I never served it. I have heard somewhere "that you touch a man's heart when you serve him a good meal," but I think by his fine letter, that he believes that "man does not live by bread alone."

I have not written for a long time. I have been through the deep waters, and seemed to have lost my inspiration, and did not want to come looking blue, or with a tear in my eye. Those times come to all like the good and bad weather.

I live in a great farming part of our state, everything now is covered with snow. The men have had fine times and roads for cutting and hauling logs, wood and grape posts, also for making and hauling ice for which there is a big demand for the shipping of produce at the depot. Soon there will be sugar work, tilling and planting and then the berry crops. All seem to be enjoying each task, too busy to be alarmed if the wife is cleaning house and not a few find time to take their families for a day of pleasure to some beauty spot, of which there are many; beautiful lakes and rocky heights. Personally, I do not go much, but I rather choose a picnic than attending a banquet. "I love the rocks and rills, and wooded hills." Here's to peace and happiness to one and all of our family. —Just Plain Mary, N. Y.

From North Carolina.

With the thought of the "old familiar faces" that would appear at the reunion I just couldn't stay away, so at the first hint I began my preparations. And since a "day off" is an event with me, I began, too, to swell with the importance of "getting ready." Then came the mishaps, one after another, fast and furious, but through valiant effort I've managed to arrive, though possibly a little late—yet it matters not how I got here for "here I be" ready for greetings, hand shakings and all the pleasures of the day. Where shall I place my lunch-box, please?

Hayseed of N. Y., this is an ideal time for you to put that system of investigation into operation; but as I had to make such hasty preparations to actually get off I fear you will not find anything quite so Frenchy as consomme in my lunch, but perhaps I can prevail upon you to take a slice of delicious cottage cheese, which happens to be a standard dish with us.

Bonnie Burnie, I am delighted to see you and Truthseeker again. I've often wondered what became of you. I first made my acquaintance with your letters during my "impressionable age," and they, with others of the same period, gave much inspiration and benefit, which has served me through later life. I have preserved many of the copies of the Blade of that date, and sometimes on rainy days I get them together and have a reunion all my own, but this isn't altogether satisfying for though the past occupies an important place in our lives, it is never so interesting as the living present, and beckoning future, so I want to do some real old-fashioned visiting today, and I wonder if I shall find here those who used to answer the roll call.

I feel that I ought to see Miss Ouri, Miss Hazy, Heather Bell, Daisy of N. Y., Old Maid of N. Y., Hoosier Girl, Hoosier Sue, Dew o' June, Cherry, Mistigay, Red Wing, Susie, Em T. Head, Carolyn, Bachelor Girl, Lena Rivers, Buckeye Mother, Esme Ray, Rob Roy, Just Me, Sunflower Kid, Oregon Bach, Hoosier Puer Pueta, Volunteer Boy, Zack Stubbs, Florida Old Man and many others. N. E. Girl and Cherokee Girl, we have hopes of seeing you on the grounds.

Olive Branch and Illinois, I shall be greatly disappointed if I do not meet you early in the day. Olive Branch, I shall pay you a longer visit, than the last, soon if you haven't changed your residence.

Edith of Arkansas, Dale McNemar, Mother's Girl and Young Fogy, of Ind., your letters give character to the column. Come often. Shall hope for the opportunity of knowing you better, also many others of the more recent members. Now, since I'm bent on visiting, I would like a peek at all the M. G. R. little folks, then if she has the time to spare a quiet little chat with our Martha, when I must hie me home for the chores are awaiting me. Goodbye. I've had a delightful day.—Mother Stay, N. C.

Glad you came. Don't hurry. Poor Hayseed was the victim of our typesetter. His "conserve" was made to read "consomme," so give him credit for knowing thick jam from thin soup.—M. H.

School Consolidation.

Joie, I heard your call and, having donned my furs and snow shoes am hiking through the snow-clad hills of snowbound New England to visit with old friends once again.

The game of questions is a very attractive one for a "Down East Yankee," like me, but alas! 'Tis Yankee nature to want to do the questioning, but as you have already done that, New England Girl will try to answer as best she can. She is still at the same old stand, playing chief cook and bottle washer on the same little rocky farm in western Massachusetts to which she came as a happy bride nearly two decades ago when the M. G. R.'s of that time were discussing their ideals, as well as all other momentous questions about which most of us knew far more then than we do now after 20 years of experience!

But 'twas fun just the same and I for one made many friends with whom I have since enjoyed many pleasant little visits. So much for "Where am I at?" and now for "What am I doing?" Just at present I am much interested in my little class of "Home Economics" girls. These clubs are probably familiar to you all as they are nation wide. Then I have a junior Audubon bird club of both boys and girls of this school district. Sometime I hope to tell the Blade boys and girls more about these clubs.

In the theatrical line I am rehearsing the part of a haughty would-be fashionable lady who makes a fool of herself in quest of a fortune. I suppose it was my natural ability along this line that caused the committee in charge to assign me this particular character.

And by the time this letter appears, the school committee part of me will be entertaining our academy and high school teachers and students at a sugaring off, or maple sugar eat—the sugar season permitting. A few weeks later I find myself on our grange program as one of the disputants upon the question of consolidation of schools, and I hope every M. G. R. who has had any experience whatever with the consolidation of country schools will come forward with it as I am anxious to obtain all the information possible on both sides. Our opponents are good strong speakers and I do not want the contrast to be too great.

M. G. R.'s remember your motto and help me out. With a friendly greeting for all my former M. G. R. friends and a wish that Old Father Time may continue to deal kindly with them all. I now hie me back to my own fireside.—New England Girl.

POETS' CORNER

The Polish Boy.

Whence come those shrieks, so wild and shrill,
That cut like blades of steel the air,
Causing the creeping blood to chill
With the fierce cadence of despair?
Again they come! As if a heart
Were cleft in twain by one quick blow,
And every string had voice apart
To utter its peculiar woe!
Whence came they? From yon temple, where
An altar raised for private prayer
Now forms the warrior's marble bed,
Who Wasaw's gallant army led.
The dim funereal tapers throw
A holy lustre o'er his brow
And burnish with their waves of light
The mass of curls that gather bright
Above the haughty brow and eye
Of a young boy who's kneeling by.
Whose hand is this whose icy clasp
Clings to the dead with death's own grasp?
But meets no answering caress,
No thrilling fingers seek its press!
It is the hand of her whose cry
Rang wildly, late upon the air,
When the dead warrior met her eye,
Outstretched upon the altar there.
With pallid lips and marble brow
She murmurs forth her anguish now.
But hark! The tread of heavy feet
Is hard along the bloody street!
Nearer and nearer yet they come,
With clanking arms and silent drum;
Now whispered curses, low and deep,
About the holy temple creep.
The gate is burst! A ruffian band
Rush in and savagely demand,
With brutal voice and oath profane
The startled boy to exile's chain.
The mother sprang with gesteure wild
And to her bosom clasped her child.
Then with pale cheeks and flashing eye
Shouted with fearful energy:
"Back, ruffians, back! Nor dare to tread
Too near the body of my dead!
Nor touch the living boy! I stand
Between him and your lawless band."
"Peace! woman, peace!" the leader cried,
Tearing the pale boy from her side;
And in his ruffian grasp he bore
His victim to the temple door.
"One moment!" shrieked the mother; "One!
Can land or gold redem my son?
Take heritage, take name, take all,
But leave him free from Russia's thrall!
Take these!" and her white arms and hands
She stripped of rings and diamond bands,
And tore from braids of long black hair
The gems that gleamed like starlight there.
Her cross of glittering rubies last,
Down at the Russian's feet she cast.
He stooped to seize the glittering store,
Upspringing from the marble floor
The mother, with a cry of joy,
Snatched to her leaping heart her boy.
But no! the ruffian's iron grasp
Again undid the mother's clasp!
Forward she fell, with one long cry
Of more than mortal agony.
But the brave boy is roused at length,
And breaking from the Russian's hold,
He stands, a giant in the strength
Of his young spirit, fierce and bold.
Proudly he towers! his flashing eye,
So blue and yet so bright,
Seems kindled from the eternal sky,
So brilliant is its light.
His curling lips and crimson cheeks
Foretell his thought before he speaks.
He turns upon the wondering band:
"Ye hold me not, no! no! nor can!
This hour has made the boy a man!
I knelt before my slaughtered sire
Nor felt one throb of vengeful ire.
I wept upon his marble brow;
Yes, wept. I was a child, but now,
My noble mother, on her knee,
Hath done the work of years for me"
He drew aside his 'broidered vest,
And there, like slumbering serpent's crest,
The jeweled haft of a poniard bright
Glittered a moment on their sight.
"Ha! Start ye back? Fools, cowards, knaves!
Think ye my noble father's glave
Would drink the life-blood of a slave?
The pearls that on the handle flame
Would blush to rubies in their shame.
The blade would quiver in thy breast,
Ashamed of such ignoble rest!
No, thus I rend the tyrant's chain
And fling him back a boy's disdain!"
One moment and the poniard bright
Glittered a moment on their sight;
Another, and his young heart's blood
Leaped to the floor, a crimson flood.
Quick to his mother's side he sprang
And on the air his clear voice rang:
"Up, mother, up! I'm free! I'm free!
My choice was death or slavery!
Up, mother, up! Look on thy son;
His freedom is forever won!
And now he waits one holy kiss
To bear his father home in bliss;
One last embrace, one blessing, one!
To prove thou knowest, approvest thy son!
What! Silent still? Cans't thou not feel
My warm blood o'er thy heart congeal?
Speak, mother, speak! Lift up thy head!
What! Silent still? Then thou art dead!
Great God, I thank thee! Mother, I
Rejoice, with thee, and thus to die!"
One moment and his pale head
Lay on his mother's bosom, dead.

Housationias.

By Sarah J. Day.

Half a dozen Quaker ladies,
Straight and slim and small,
In a sunny Berkshire meadow,
By a low stone wall.

"Is thee come to yearly meeting?"
"Yea." "And thee, too?" "Yea."
"Verily and thee is early!"
Opens next First-day."

And, in truth, the next May Sabbath
All that meadow fair
Scarce could hold the yearly meeting
Set for session there.

In their little gray-blue bonnets,
Chatting, brim to brim,
Half a mililon Quaker ladies,
Straight and small and slim.

The Hand on the Helm.

I do not pray my ship ne'er be
Tossed high where billows foam,
Nor fanned across a peaceful sea
To my far-distant home.

I do not pray that morns may dawn
Full winged with joy and rest,
Or tranquil suns with glory crowned
Illume the glowing west.

But this I pray, when billows roll
And I am far from land,
Upon the helm that shapes my course
I feel my pilot's hand.

If thou my pilot, Lord, wilt be,
In spite of storm and blast,
In yon eternal Port of Peace,
I'll fold my sails at last.

Poems Wanted.

Old Grimes Is Dead.

Maple on the Hill, to Mabel Ware, Orndorff, W. Va.

The Dismal Swamp.

The Pearly White City, to Yetta Saltsman, Hammondsville, Ohio.

George Scenes and Arkansas Dr., to G. S. Ellis, Walnut Grove, Miss.

Trading Horses in Jersey, to J. R. Moore, Thayer, Kas.

The Bonny Bunch of Roses.

"One night the wind came knocking," to Mrs. S. Senger, Batavia, Mich.

Steamboat Bill, to Earl Jones, Prescott, Mich.

Whip-poor-will.

Sweet Mollie Bawn.

'King David's limbs were weary," first line of poem desired by Mrs. Jos. Weaver, Brimfield, Ind.

Milestones by the Way.

A Clown's Romance.

John Burns of Gettysburg.

The Unclouded Day.

The Handwriting on the Wall.

Face to Face, and Mother Machree, to Mrs. H. E. Strong, Bruce, Wis.

Beyond, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Shadow of a Song.

Mother's Love.

By George Channing Thomas.

Of all things in this life, the truest, meetest
To lift humanity toward heaven above,
The loyalest, the strongest and the sweetest
Is the rare guerdon of a mother's love.

Whether in stately hall, or sculptured palace,
Or humble cottage all unknown to fame,
Whatever be the fashion of the chalice,
The gem it holds is evermore the same.

No love in life is higher, sweeter, purer;
Can suffer deeper, and yet murmur less;
No love is stronger, kindlier and surer
To comfort, soothe, endure, forgive and bless.

In brightest days, when all is beauteous o'er us,
It pours its noble blessings on each hour;
When Marah's bitter pool lies black before us,
Ah, then it proves its sanctity and power!

When mother's wayward boy or erring daughter
Tread in dark ways, beset with thorns and stones,
Where soul and body faint, beneath the torture
Of punishment, wherewith the sin atones,

'Tis mother's hand that clasps the trembling fingers;
'Tis mother's hand that helps to bear the chain;
'Tis mother's hand, with softness sweet, that lingers
With cooling touch on fevered brow of pain.

'Tis mother's heart, that shares in all thine aching;
'Tis mother's heart that weeps for all thy woe;
'Tis mother's heart that, when thine own is breaking,
In sympathy receives with thine the blow.

No matter where, o'er all sin's thorny acres,
The boy or girl may wander from the right;
No matter how far out among the breakers
The soul is driven from the harbor light;

'Tis mother's love, with feet oft bruised and bleeding,
That follows on, to bring the wanderer home;
'Tis mother's love, that, from the wave receding,
Plucks back the shipwrecked one from out the foam.

No flower so pure, and sweet, and ever vernal,
In all of life about, below, above;
No tenderness so near to the Eternal,
As the grand tenderness of mother's love.

Always in a Hurry.

By Priscilla Leonard.

I know a little maiden who is always in a hurry;
She races through her breakfast to be in time for school;
She scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of flurry,
And comes home in a breathless whirl that fills the vestibule.

She hurries through her studying, she hurries through her sewing,
Like an engine at high pressure, as if leisure were a crime.
She's always in a scramble, no matter where she's going,
And yet—would you believe it?—she never was in time.

It seems a contradiction, until you know the reason;
But I'm sure you'll think it simple, as I do, when I state
That she never has been known to begin a thing in season,
And she's always in a hurry because she starts too late.

The Wish.

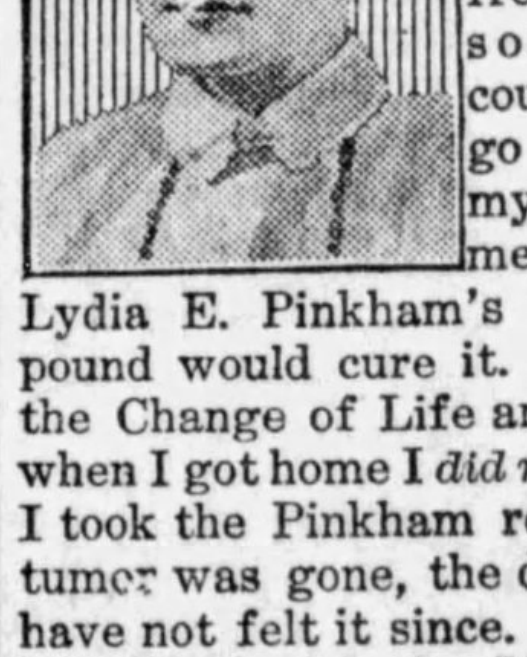
By Abraham Cowley.

Well, then, I now do plainly see,
This busy world and I shall ne'er agree.
The very honey of all earthly joy
Does of all meats the soonest cloy;
And they (methinks) deserve my pity
Who for it can endure the stings,
The crowd, and buzz, and murmurings,
Of this great hive, the city.

Ah! yet, ere I descend to the grave,
May I a small house and large garden have!
And a few friends and many books, both true,
Both wise, and both delightful, too!
And since love will ne'er from me flee,
A mistress moderately fair,
And good as guardian angels are,
Only belov'd and loving me!

World to Be Hotter.

That the world will grow hotter instead of colder is the assertion of an English scientist who looks for this result, because he thinks there has been a large amount of radium collected in the molten nucleus of this earth, from which will keep things warm for several years to come.


HOW MRS. BEAN MET THE CRISIS

Carried Safely Through Change of Life by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Nashville, Tenn.—"When I was going through the Change of Life I had a tumor as large as a child's head. The doctor said it was three years coming and gave me medicine for it until I was called away from the city for some time. Of course I could not go to him then, so my sister-in-law told me that she thought Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would cure it. It helped both the Change of Life and the tumor and when I got home I *did not need the doctor*. I took the Pinkham remedies until the tumor was gone, the doctor said, and I have not felt it since. I tell every one how I was cured. If this letter will help others you are welcome to use it."—Mrs. E. H. BEAN, 525 Joseph Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a pure remedy containing the extractive properties of good old fashioned roots and herbs, meets the needs of woman's system at this critical period of her life. Try it.

If there is any symptom in your case which puzzles you, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Public Lands.

Please give the names of the states which have public lands.—W. J. W., Brinnon, W. Va.

States and territories of the United States containing public lands for homesteaders are as follows: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

New York Defenses.

Please tell something about the coast defenses at New York harbor.—Z. C. S,. Flint, Mich.

Officers regard Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island, N. Y., at the Narrows, as a model or typical artillery station. Other New York defenses are Fort Hamilton and Fort Lafayette, at the Narrows in New York harbor; Fort Michie, on Great Gull island, 12 miles from New London, Conn.; Fort Tompkins, on Staten Island at the Narrows, and Fort H. G. Wright, on Fisher's Island, entrance to Long Island Sound.

Fort Wadsworth consists of three separate batteries, one of five eight-inch guns and two of two ten-inch guns each, a fire commander's station, three position-finding stations, a power and electric plant, a storage battery of 60 cells for storing of light and power for the stations when the main plant is not in operation, two electric searchlights of 60-candlepower, beam and wires connecting the electric plant with all parts of the fortification and connecting the stations by telephone.

At Fort Wadsworth, nature has provided a natural defense in a high hill with a slope terraced to the edge of the water. Behind the hill the fortifications are constructed. On the hill above is the fort commander's station, which controls the approaches to the harbor. By means of a telephone the commander is in direct communication with those under his command. The fort commander, sitting in his station, communicates his orders to the fire commander by telephone, giving information as to the general scheme of defense. The fire commander communicates with the range finder, then on down the line to the group commander and thence to the three gun directors under him. This system gives the fort commander perfect control over his guns.

When a hostile fleet approaches he can detect it from his elevated station long before the ships' guns have the fort in range. He can notify the fire commanders and inform them with what guns he wants the firing on it opened. The fire commanders will transmit his orders to the position finding officers, who will indicate the position and range to the group commanders. Then the guns will be aimed and fired. The position finder occupies the most important station because the accuracy of his work determines whether the enemy will be repulsed or not. The firing is done by stop-watch, and every second of time is important.

Value of Silver.

I would like to know if silver was worth more than gold just prior to the demonetization of silver in 1793.—W. H. M., Albion, Ind.

Silver was worth more than gold prior to the time silver was demonetized. It took a few cents more than a gold dollar to buy a silver dollar. The reason was mainly because of the many discoveries of new gold fields at that time. With a greater supply the value decreased while silver was not so abundant. In 1872 a silver dollar was worth 102.25 cents in gold coin and in 1873 it was worth 100.46 cents in gold coin. But in 1874 after the demonetization a silver dollar was worth only 98.86 cents in gold coin.

Brazing.

Please give the method for brazing iron or steel.—F. M., Wellsboro, Pa.

The alloy used in hard soldering or brazing is generally made of equal parts of copper and zinc. Much of the zinc is lost in the process so that the real proportion is not equal parts. The alloy is heated over a charcoal fire and broken to granulations in an iron mortar.

In brazing iron and stell with brass solder take thin plates of brass and melt them between the pieces that are to be joined. If the work be very fine cover it with pulverized borax, dissolved in water, that it may incorporate with some brass powder that is added to it. The piece must then be exposed to the fire without touching the coals, and heated until the brass is seen to run.

Another soldier for joining steel is to take 19 parts, by weight, fine silver; one part copper, and two parts brass. Melt them under a coat of charcoal dust.

Constitutional Amendments.

Please publish the amendments to the federal constitution.—P. F. B., Mahaffey, Pa.

It would take too much space in these columns to publish the different amendments to the constitution of the United States, but we can tell the subject of each amendment.

There are 17 amendments to the constitution at present. The first separates religion from the government, bestows the right of petition and guarantees freedom of press and speech. The second provides for a state militia. The third prevents a soldier from being quartered in any house without the owner's consent in time of peace. The fourth guarantees the right of the people to privacy of their persons, houses and effects and prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures. The fifth amendment provides for indictment by a grand jury before a person shall be held to answer for a crime and declares that a person shall not be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

The sixth, seventh and eighth amendments pertain to the rights of the people in jury trials, bail and fines imposed. The ninth, tenth and eleventh amendments have to do with the rights of states, of the people and the extent of the federal judicial power. The twelfth amendment designates how the president and vice president of the United States shall be elected, the thirteenth prohibits slavery, the fourteenth designates who are citizens of the United States, apportions the representatives and lists the qualifications of senators and representatives. The fifteenth amendment gives the negro the right to vote, the sixteenth allows the collection of taxes on incomes and the seventeenth and last amendment provides for the election of senators by direct vote of the people.

Thomas N. Page.

I would like to have you print a sketch of the life of Thomas Nelson Page.—E. S., Martinsville, Va.

Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador to Italy, and author, was born at Oakland Plantation, Va., on April 23, 1853. He is the son of Major John and Elizabeth Burwell (Nelson) Page. Page was educated at Washington and Lee university, received the degree of LL. B., University of Virginia, 1874; Litt. D., Washington and Lee, 1887, and Yale in 1901; LL. D., Tulane, 1899, William and Mary college, 1906, and Washington and Lee, 1907.

In 1886 Page married Anne Seddon Bruce, who died two years later, and in 1893 he married Florence Lathrop Field, daughter of Henry Field of Chicago. Page practiced law at Richmond, Va., from 1875 to 1893. He is also a lecturer. On June 21, 1913, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Italy. In his books Page has depicted with great skill the negro and white life of the slavery, war time reconstruction.

Leo R. Lewis.

Please give a short biography of Leo Lewis in these columns.—C. W. D., Lawrenceville, Pa.

Leo Rich Lewis, the college professor and composer was born in South Woodstock, Vt., on February 11, 1865. He received the A. B. degree from Tufts college in 1887, A. B. from Harvard in 1888, and A. M. the following year. In 1892 Lewis also received a diploma from the Conservatory of Music at Munich. He married Carrie Nichols Bullard, of Brookline, Mass., on December 21, 1892. At Tufts college he was instructor of French from 1892 to 1895, and since then has been professor of theory and history of music.

Lewis was chairman of the board of examiners in music, college entrance examining board, from 1909 to 1914; was vice president of the Music Teachers' National association in 1910 and 1912. Lewis is a member of the Eastern Educational Conference in Music, N. E. A., International Music society, National Society for Study of Edn., and Zeta Psi. He is the author of operettas, cantatas and other music.

Joan of Arc.

Will you kindly publish in this department an account of the life of Joan of Arc?—L. A. P., Fountain City, Tenn.

Joan of Arc, or Jeanne d'Arc, to give the French form, known as the Maid of Orleans, was a French peasant girl born about 1411, burned at the stake at Rouen in 1431. She received no instruction, and was of course densely ignorant, as were all of the peasants of that day. She was accustomed to all farm work, but her especial duties were tending sheep and riding horses to water. She was devout and intensely superstitious.

She was born at Domremy in Lorraine, now a province of Germany. Civil dissensions at the time were rending France. The peasants at Domremy sympathized with the Orleans party. Joan shared the political excitement and was also a religious enthusiast. At the age of 13 she began to believe herself the subject of supernatural visitations, and declared she heard voices and saw visions. There was an old tradition that a girl from the forests of Lorraine would one day save France; and when she heard of the disasters that were befalling her country, Joan felt herself impelled to offer her services to the Dauphin, assured that in her the tradition would find its fulfillment. Having proven her power to the king's satisfaction, by singling him out, though disguised, from a hundred knights who were present, Joan was sent to the army. She appeared in camp clad in a suit of white armor and mounted on a war horse; her head was unhelmeted, and her long black hair fell down around her shoulders. The rough men-at-arms received her with enthusiasm, and at her bidding left off their profanity and evil habits.

She marched at their head, displayed a consecrated banner, and effected an entrance into Orleans with a supply of provisions for the famishing citizens. From this moment success deserted the standard of the English; their forts fell into the hands of Joan and the siege was soon raised. For her heroism in relieving the beleaguered city, Joan was called the Maid of Orleans. Charles was subsequently crowned at Rheims, while the Maid stood by his side in complete armor.

Having now performed her double mission she knelt at his feet and prayed for her discharge. But Charles induced her to remain and for a sad fate. She was captured by the English, condemned for witchcraft and burned at the stake. The ungrateful king offered no ransom, proposed no exchange for the maid who had saved his crown. His end was almost as terrible as hers; he starved himself to death from the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterward Louis XV. The English profited little by the execution of Joan. "We are lost," was the prediction of one of their own number who witnessed her death; "we have burned a saint." One by one their conquests were forced from them, and when the Hundred Years' War ended in 1451, Calais alone remained in their possession.

Army Organization.

Please give the number of men enlisted in the different branches of the United States army.—Palo Cedro, Cal.

The United States army in active service as now organized under the acts of congress of February 2, 1901, January 25, 1907, April 23, 1908 and March 3, 1911, comprises 15 regiments of cavalry, 765 officers and 14,148 enlisted men; six regiments of field artillery, 252 officers and 5,541 enlisted men; a coast artillery corps, 170 companies, 715 officers and 19,019 enlisted men; 30 regiments of infantry, 1,530 officers and 35,339 enlisted men; three battalions of engineers, 1,942 enlisted men, commanded by officers detailed from the corps of engineers; the Porto Rico regiment of infantry, 32 officers and 599 enlisted men; staff corps, service school detachments, military academy, Indian scouts, recruits, etc., seven officers and 10,039 enlisted men, and a provisional force of 52 companies of native scouts in the Philippines, 182 officers and 5,733 enlisted men. The total number of commissioned officers, staff and line, on the active list, is 4,827. This includes 91 first lieutenants medical reserve corps on active duty, 60 dental surgeons, and 229 additional and detached line officers. The total enlisted strength, staff and line, is 87,248, exclusive of the provisional force, hospital corps, and quartermaster corps.

Ku-Klux Klan.

I would like to know something about the history of the Ku-Klux Klan.—M. L. M., Nichols, N. Y.

The Ku-Klux Klan was organized throughout the southern states from January to May, 1868, and by the end of May numbered 500,000 men. The object of the Ku-Klux were to oppose the enforcement of the Reconstruction acts, and the elevation and education of the colored people; to prevent the negro from exercising the right of suffrage; to maintain the dominion of the white race; to prevent the introduction of northern immigration and industry. It changed the political complexion of the south in depriving the negro of his rights, and in driving out northern immigration.

Each member of the Ku-Klux was bound by the most solemn oaths. Their work was done for a time with the greatest mystery. Before the nation could be made to realize the fact, thousands of colored men and "poor whites" were outraged and killed and their homes destroyed on account of their political beliefs. The alleged object of the Ku-Klux was to "redeem the south." In 1872 congress voted $20,000 to defray the expenses of an investigating committee, the result of the long investigation being the exposure of the plans and workings of the mysterious organization and its complete destruction.

J. H. Rathbone.

Can you give me a sketch of the life of J. H. Rathbone?—J. H. H., Beason, Ill.

Justus H. Rathbone was born October 29, 1839, and died in 1890. His father was a prominent lawyer of Utica, New York. Rathbone was married in 1862 to Emma Louise Sanger, of Utica. They had five children, two boys and three girls, only two of whom survived their father. While living in Washington in 1864, he was a member of a glee club. From this the order of the Knights of Pythias was founded. Rathbone was at the time of his death the lecturer of the supreme lodge.

Mark Antony.

Please give me some information concerning the history of Mark Antony.—M. B. W., Chase City, Va.

Marcus Antonius, commonly known as Mark Antony, a Roman triumvir, was born 86 B. C., and died 30 B. C. He was the grandson of Marcus Antonius, the greatest lawyer and one of the greatest men of his day. Antony went abroad early, serving in the army. He then served under Caesar in Gaul, helping him in many ways. Being elected one of the tribunes of the people, when the senate ordered Caesar to disband his forces, he, with Quintus Cassius, vetoed the bill; and on the senate proceeding to arm the consuls with dictatorial powers, they fled together, disguised as slaves, to Caesar's camp, feining to believe their lives were in danger, thus giving that ambitious general the desired occasion for crossing the Rubicon and marching upon Rome.

When Caesar left for Spain to crush the Pompeian party there, he rewarded Antony by making him governor of Italy and lieutenant general of his forces. When Caesar was assassinated it was Antony who, by his oratory, moved the people to revenge. Antony afterwards defeated Brutus and Cassius. As Lepidus, one of the triumvirs, was disposed of, Antony and the remaining triumvir, Octovius, divided the Roman empire. Antony took the east and Octavius the west. For some time following this Antony was engaged in fighting, after which he surrendered his life to luxury and debauchery. He was deceived by Cleopatra as to her death and then commits suicide.

Miscellaneous.

W. W. R., Jonesboro, Tenn: Notify the postmaster not to have the paper delivered to you any more.

R. C. N., Duncan Falls, O.: Sketches of Cohan and Walter have been published recently in this department.

F. M., California, Pa.: It is against the rules of this department to give opinions.

L. M. P., Jonesboro, Tenn: The value of pearls is determined by their color and shape. They are found in oysters. Any jeweler can tell you the value by examining it.

A. K., Brookville, Ind.; Your question has been answered in recent issues of the paper. Besides it is against the rules to answer more than one question at a time.

R. A. T., Orland, O.: We do not give the value of old coins in this department. Our rules prevent this, as you could have seen by reading them.

M. W. J., Sharon, Pa.: The address of Judd Mortimer Lewis is Houston, Texas, care of Houston Post.

F. G. G. P., Petersburg, Tenn.: Postmistress is all right as a title.

W. B., Marshalltown, Iowa: One horsepower is computed to be equal to raising 33,000 pounds one foot high per minute.

R. F., Heltonville, Ind. A large amount of study is required of historians. He must also have a good education.

E. K., Bloomington, Ind.: Land offices in Arkansas are located at Camden, Little Rock and Harrison.

R. M. N., Beverly, W. Va.: A newspaper directory is printed by N. W. Ayer and Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. G. F., Foustville, N. Y.: Write the department of commerce at Washington, D. C., for the information you want.

W. M. N., Elkmont, Ala.: We have no biography of Alexander Mack.

S. J. B., Cortland, O.: J. G. Cooper, congressman from the Nineteenth Ohio districe has his home in Youngstown, O.

D. L., Cheat Haven, Pa.: We have no list of names of those convicted of treason in the United States.

G. D., Schoolcraft, Mich.: Conditions in the ocean often cause the forming of certain rocks composed of sand and shells cemented together.

F. M. P., Salem, O.: We can give no sketch of the life of Sophie Eastman.

FREE CATARRH TREATMENT

My Offer of Feb. 3 in Toledo Weekly Blade.

Brings So Much Joy

In the Feb. 3rd issue of Toledo Weekly Blade I made the following offer: that I would give Catarrh Treatments absolutely free of charge to be distributed among the readers of Toledo Weekly Blade. That offer has been received with so much satisfaction, so many grateful letters have come to me from it, that my heart is filled with joy.

Therefore, I have decided to repeat the offer and am making this announcement. **I will give away, absolutely free of charge, 250 more Catarrh treatments.** My method of treatment I believe to be one of the best that was ever formulated for Catarrh and allied ailments. The method has cured hundreds of suffering ones, after everything else has failed. Now, Reader, this is your chance. **ALL YOU** have got to do is to write for this treatment and see it for yourself.

Listen to these grateful words: "My nose cleared, my foul breath left me, the continual succession of colds, the crusts in my nose, that bad taste in the mouth mornings, the dull headachy feeling in my forehead, the constant desire to clear my throat, all these vanished. They all went, one by one, some faster, some slower, but all equally sure. I once more have that joyous, lively feeling, same as I had in the glad days of youth, free from all care and pain." Wouldn't you like to be in that happy condition?

A PRESENT FOR YOU

Remember, I make this offer of a free gift, wholly from my desire to do you good. I want no money for it; you will be under no obligation to me whatsoever.

Now, Reader, this is the opportunity of a lifetime; let it slip and you may never have such another again. Don't neglect it, just write today. Send a postal card or your full name and address in a letter, and you will have one of these famous Threefold treatments by return mail.

Address CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE, 43 Trade Building. Boston, Mass.

ALASKA GOLD-- SOME OF IT-- YIELDS ONLY DOLLAR AND A HALF PER TON

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyrighted, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Juneau, Alaska.

I HAVE just returned from a trip through what promises to be one of the most famous gold mines of the world. I have ridden through its miles of tunnels behind an electric engine, and have walked through the mighty caverns, called stopes, where they are blasting down the ore and dropping it into the cars for the mills. I have gone through the new crushing and reduction works, the latest of their kind, and have seen, as it were, the mechanical triumph of the twentieth century in saving the riches hidden in the bowels of the earth.

The greatest mines of today are those which deal with low grade ores. This is so of the gold mines of the Rand, in South Africa. It is so of the largest copper mines of the Rockies and of the Treadwell mines, which lie within a rifle shot of where I am writing. I have told you how the Treadwell properties have already produced $60,000,000 of pure gold. They have repaid the purchase price of Alaska many times over. All of that gold came from ore that ran from two to three dollars a ton. The mine I visited today has a mighty ore body whose gold contents average about $1.50 per ton, and still the machinery for mining and milling is such that fully half of that amount is clear profit. The actual cost of mining the gold is now about 60 cents a ton, and it may be cut to 50 cents or even lower than that

Have you any idea of what gold ore carrying only $1.50 a ton means? Gold is worth about $20 an ounce, and at that rate $1.50 worth of gold would equal only about one-thirteenth of an ounce. Divide a $20 gold piece into 13 parts and each part wil not be as big as a pea. Nevertheless, that pea of gold is all that is to be found in one whole ton of this ore.

A ton of ore is a cartload for two horses. Now grind your pea into the finest of powder and put one of the grains of that powder in every pebble or broken piece of a cartload of gravel and you have some idea of how the gold is scattered through the rock and how difficult it is to get it all out.

Or suppose the gold to be salt, and the ore to be water. I went to a drug store today and weighed out enough salt to just equal the weight of the gold in a ton of this ore. The salt did not fill the smallest teaspoon. But a ton of water would fill a 250-gallon hogshead. Now if you should drop your spoonful of salt into the hogshead and churn up the water until the salt is thoroughly mixed through it all, you would have just the proportion of the gold and rock in the mine of which I am writing. Think of getting the pea made of gold powder out of the cartload of rock in such a way that half of it will more than pay all the the costs, and you have the problem which the operators of this mine have successfully solved.

It seems a petty business, does it not?

Nevertheles it is one of the biggest businesses of the world of today. It takes milions to work the mine and it will probably pay millions in profits. The mine I refer to is the Alska Gastineau property. It is only one of several mighty low grade propositions along the Gastineau channel which will keep thousands of miners and milions of dollars of machinery at work here for a century to come. Adjoining it is the Alaska Juneau mine, a similar mountain of gold which is now at its very beginning. Farther along is the Ebner mine, another great property, and there are other deposits about of enormous extent. Today I shall write of the Gastineau only.

The mountain of low grade ore over the Alaska Gastineau mine rises almost precipitously from the Gastineau channel. Its ore body is said to cover something like 2,000 acres. It is more than two miles in length and the miners have already made 20 miles of tunnels and cross-cuts in their development works. According to the report of the managing director, D. C. Jackling, to the stockholders, the block of ore has something like 21,000,000 tons above a certain level of the sea. The Treadwell group on the opposite side of the channel is now extending mines under the sea, so that there is really no telling how large the Gastineau ore body is.

The outcroppings of the mines begin at a half mile or more above the sea level and tunnels have been cut at intervals from there down to 2,000 feet. The mines have been further prospected by diamond drills and by shafts and cross-cuts, so that its owners should know pretty well what they have.

All this has cost millions. Fortunes were put into the property before it came into the hands of the present owners, and they have spent millions more in installing machinery that will do the work at the least possible cost, and in the institution of a hydro-electric plant situated ten miles away which gives them 6,000 horsepower. Nearly all the work of the mines and the mills is done by electricity, and it is the dropping of the water on the turbines ten miles away that gives the force that is now dragging this gold from the earth, and changing it into the great yellow bricks which go to the mint. I have visited many mining properties here and there over the world, but nowhere have I seen machinery that seems so near human in its economical operation and in giving the maximum results for the minimum consumption of human muscle and brain.

But come with me and take a look at this mountain of gold, whose treasures electricity and its helpers, the sooty-faced miners, are bringing forth in the light of the sun. We take the motor car stage at Juneau and fly over the board streets to the outskirts of the city. We stand around under the mountains in full sight of the Treadwell mines across the channel over the way, and at the end of three miles come to Thane, where are the offices and homes of those who manage the great milling plants and reduction works of the property. We can see the mills 700 feet above us on the sides of the mountain. They seem to grow out of the rocks, extending for a long distance down the slopes, so that gravity carries the ore through one process after another.

The offices are right on the sea. The mines themselves are three miles back in the mountains. They begin about 2,500 feet above where we are now, and we are hauled up by a cable to visit them. Our car is an open platform on wheels, with a wall at the lower end to keep us from falling, or sliding, as the car climbs the track. The road has a 33 per cent grade, and the way is almost straight up the side of a cliff covered with forests.

At the end of the cable we meet what might be called the private car of the managers. It is a steel box upon wheels with open doors at the sides and seats under cover. It is equipped with a storage battery, and is so small that it can go anywhere throughout the mine. In it we ride around the side of the mountain. We fly through a canyon and enter a tunnel, which is two miles in length and 4,000 feet below the snow-clad peaks overhead. It is through this tunnel that the ore goes in trains to the mills.

The tunnel is cut right through the ore, and there is an ore body 2,000 feet thick overhead. There are other tunnels at various levels and the chutes are so cut that ore from all of these levels can be dropped into the cars far below.

The tunnel is so large that a Pullman train could go through it without scratching the paint. It is lighted by incandescent lamps which are hung down from above. It has a double track so that continuous trains of cars can move back and forth at the same time. All of the hauling is done by electricity. In this main tunnel the cars work upon trolleys. The other tunnels are smaller and there the ore cars are hauled by storage battery engines, in order to keep the miners from touching the live wires.

We get off and stand at one side, as an ore train comes thundering along. It is drawn by a powerful electric engine. The train consists of twenty-eight steel cars, each of which holds ten tons of ore. It carries 280 tons of gold-bearing rock, and there is at least $500 worth of gold in its cars.

All of the loading is done by gravity. The ore is blasted out in the great stopes or caverns, which have been made along the eight levels above us. The stopes are connected with the tunnels of the various levels, and the ore is brought in steel cars from them to the chutes, from where it falls into the great ore bin above the main tunnel where we are now.

The loading arrangements are such that the mere pulling of a lever will drop a river of ore into a car. Four cars are loaded at once, and within two minutes by my watch I saw forty tons put on the train, and within fifteen or twenty minutes a while train was loaded. After this the cars carry the ore straight to the mills. There it is automatically dumped and the machinery is such that it is hardly touched by man's hands until the gold has been won.

But suppose we take a trip through the mine, visiting some of the tunnels and going into the stopes. We are accompanied by Mr. G. T. Jackson, the assistant manager of the company, and Mr. B. B. Nieding, the mine superintendent. We climb into the cars, and ride through tunnel after tunnel, stopping now and then in a vain search for gold in the rock overhead. Its color might be called a battleship gray. It is a dark slate with little veins and stringers of quartz running through it. It is in the quartz that the gold, lead and iron which form the minerals of the ore body are found. In some of the rich places you can see specks of yellow. The veins run in streaks through the slate rock, and the diamond drills shows that such streaks are found everywhere in the great body of ore not yet outlined by the tunnels.

By and by we leave our electric engine and ride on one of the shaft elevators to the level above. Our elevator boy is a giant over six feet in height, and he wears a long oilskin coat which makes him look taller. As we pass from level to level we can see the cars moving by; and finally at one thousand feet above where we started we step out and tramp through a tunnel to visit a stope where the miners are working.

Here the darkness is almost Egyptian and the path is as rough as that of the Hill of Difficulty which so wearied poor Christian to climb. We had acetylene lamps to pick our way over the beds of ore underfoot and we crawled up and down over thousands of tons of gold-bearing rock before we stood under the roof of a low chamber covering more than an acre.

We could now see the miners at work. Each had his own light, which shone dim in the distance. They were operating drills, moved by compressed air, and were putting in the dynamite for blasting ore. At certain hours the blasts are shot off, and the great masses of rock are thus taken out and broken for the cars and the mills.

Each stope or cavern is 400 feet long, 120 feet wide and 400 feet deep. Its contents are equal to a solid block of rock with the base of an acre extending to a height of 400 feet, or more than two-thirds that of the Washington Monument. Think of a block of that size streaked with gold. As I lifted my acetylene lamp to the roof I could see the veins of white quartz running this way and that and I was fortunate to be able to pick out with my knife blade a grain of gold the size of the head of a pin.

As I did so the superintendent told me they had 13 other stopes now being worked.

After leaving the mines I went to the mills. They are said to be the largest and most modern of any gold-crushing plant in the world. Within the past year the company has spent $5,000,000 upon them and nothing has been spared to make machinery do every possible part of the work. Everything is moved by electricity. Electric cranes, some of which will lift 30 tons, carry great loads from place to place. The same force raises the ore and there are automatic skips of five tons each that load and empty themselves, moving on day and night all the year through.

The ore comes from the mines on trains drawn by electric engines. It is dumped by electricity upon screens the wires of which are as thick as your thumb, and it passes thence into immense crushers, which take the largest pieces and break them into lumps about two inches thick.

From these screens the ore goes into storage bins of 10,000 tons each, and from them it is carried by skips and wide belt conveyors through sets of steel rollers that work on the principle of a clothes wringer. The rollers are so graduated that they crush the ore finer and finer as it goes through one set after another, until the great rocks are reduced to a powder as fine as the flour of which cream crackers are made.

The flour, which contains the rock and gold, is then passed over shaking tables flooded with water in such a way that gravity separates the minerals from the rocks, the heaviest particles falling to lower side of the table. You can then see the various minerals, each having its own streak of color. There is the lead with its mixture of gold and silver; there at the bottom the pure gold, a streak of yellow grains and dust. Above the lead is the lighter black iron sand.

After the gold and lead are thus separated they are passed over Wilfley tables covered with mercury. The mercury takes up the gold, and it is then put through the furnace and vaporized, to get the gold out.

Until now the mines and mills have been working at 4,000 or 5,000 tons per day, but during the present year the manager expects to increase this amount to, at least, 10,000 tons, and from that time on there will be a steady stream of gold ore moving out of the mountains through the mills and down to the sea. Ten thousand tons of ore at $1.50 of gold to the ton means $15,000 per day added to the gold supply of the world. It means that the output of this mine will eventually be more than $5,000,000 worth of gold per year, and if the estimates of the engineers are correct it means that this output will continue for from 75 to 100 years to come. To return to my former comparisons, all this will be made of peas of gold and pinches of dust.

As to the human element in the Gastineau mines, the labor and management seem to be excellent. There are now about 1,100 men employed upon the property, and I am told that the number will not be greatly increased when the mine is working at double its present capacity, the machinery being such that units can be added and the same men do double the work.

The men are of a better class than the average miner of the United States proper. Fully one-third of them are Americans, and, in addition, there are large numbers of English, Irish and Scotch. There are also Slavs, Italians, Swedes and Norwegians. Not a few have come here as prospectors and have been attracted to the work by the high wages paid. Common laborers get $3 and upward a day, and skilled men $4.50 and $5. The experts and officers receive the highest of salaries. The general manager, Mr. B. L. Thane, is a young Californian who has made a record for his efficiency and mining ability.

I find that the employes are well cared for. The company has large bunk houses or dormitories in which the men sleep, and it also has dining halls which will seat 500 at one meal. I sat down with that number at dinner. The food was excellent and better cooked than in most of the restaurants scattered throughout the states. The company serves 2,000 such meals every day for the miners, and an equal number, I judge, to the hands in the mills.

I was interested in the kitchens. They have steam cookers and bakers. They have boilers that will cook a barrel of soup at a time and ranges as wide as a dining table and 12 feet in length. The vegetables are peeled by electricity, the coffee is ground by an electric current, and the same force washes the dishes and mixes the bread, taking a whole barrel of flour for one big lump of dough.

Connected with the eating establishment is a bakery that turns out cakes and pies by the hundreds and serves hot rolls every night and hot cakes for breakfast. The company charges its men $1 a day for board and room, and the receipts therefrom are spent in keeping up this part of the establishment.

For the married men there are comfortable cottages lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The rent paid is $4 per month per room, and each family boards itself. The company has its own stores, where the men can buy for cash or for coupons advanced on the basis of their monthly wages. There are also clubrooms, equipped with billiard arrangements, and tables for cards, checkers and dominoes. The men work day and night shifts of nine hours each, and for this reason the clubrooms are usually filled day and night by those who are off work. There is also a reading room, with the latest magazines and papers, and the men have their clubs of one kind or another.

ANURIC!

The Newest Discovery in Chemistry.

This is a recent discovery of Doctor Pierce, who is head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Experiments at Dr. Pierce's Hospital for several years proved that there is no other eliminator of uric acid that can be compared to it. For those easily recognized symptoms of inflammation — as backache, scalding urine and frequent urination, as well as sediment in the urine, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, it is simply wonderful how surely "Anuric" acts. The best of results are always obtained in cases of acute rheumatism in the joints, in gravel and gout, and invariably the pains and stiffness which so frequently and persistently accompany the disease rapidly disappear.

Go to your nearest drug store and simply ask for a 50-cent package of "Anuric" manufactured by Dr. Pierce, or even write Dr. Pierce for a large trial package (10 cents). If you suspect kidney or bladder trouble, send him a sample of your water and describe symptoms. Dr. Pierce's chemist will examine it, then Dr. Pierce will report to you without fee or charge.

NOTE: — "Anuric" is thirty-seven times more active than lithia in eliminating uric acid, and is a harmless but reliable chemical compound that may be safely given to children, but should be used only by grown-ups who actually wish to restore their kidneys to perfect health, by conscientiously using one box —or more in extreme cases—as "Anuric" (thanks to Doctor Pierce's achievement) is by far the most perfect kidney and bladder corrector. Dr. Pierce's reputation is back of this medicine.

—Advertisement.

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I will send full testimonials with names and addresses of a legion of men and women whose weight has been reduced the extent they desired, also a **FREE PROOF TREATMENT** and **BOOK** of **ADVICE TO FAT PEOPLE**, all free in plain wrapper, post-paid. **Costs** absolutely nothing; a post-card will bring all. **Dr. F. T. BROUGH, 644 Brough Bldg., East 22d St., New York** (*Licensed physician by the State of New York*)

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GERMAN DOCTOR HAS NEW POWDER FOR WOUNDS

One of the most effectual remedies for wounds is found in a powder made by Dr. Felix Mendel, of Essen, Germany. It consists of a mixture of 10 parts bicarbonate soda, nine parts acetic acid (vinegar), and 19 parts sugar.

Superficial wounds are covered with a thick layer of the powder, but deeper wounds are completely filled with it. As soon as the mixture is placed on a raw sore carbon dioxide is liberated and this causes a constant flow of fluid from the wound. Inflammation is quickly checked by using this powder.

About Eyes of Fish.

As a result of a number of experimental studies, scientists have found that the eyes of fish are relatively large in comparison with human eyes; a fish's eye is ordinarily about 1-20 of the length of its body, while that of a man is from 1-60 to 1-70 of the height. It is believed that this is one reason for their near-sightedness.

Doctor Says Nuxated Iron Will Increase Strength of Delicate People 200 Per Cent in Ten Days

In many instances—Persons have suffered untold agony for years doctoring for nervous weakness, stomach, liver or kidney disease or some other ailment when their real trouble was lack of iron in the blood.—How to tell.

New York, N. Y.,—In a recent discourse Dr. E. Sauer, Specialist, of this city said: If you were to make an actual blood test on all people who are ill you would probably be greatly astonished at the exceedingly large number who lack iron and who are ill for no other reason than the lack of iron. The moment iron is supplied all their multitude of dangerous symptoms disappear. Without iron the blood at once loses the power to change food into living tissue and therefore nothing you eat does you any good; you don't get the strength out of it. Your food merely passes through your system like corn through a mill with the rollers so wide a part that the mill can't grind. As a result of this continuous blood and nerve starvation, people become generally weakened, nervous and all run down and frequently develop all sorts of conditions. One is too thin; another is burdened with unhealthy fat; some are so weak they can hardly walk; some think they have dyspepsia, kidney or liver trouble; some can't sleep at night, others are sleepy and tired all day; some fussy and irritable; some skinny and bloodless, but all lack physical power and endurance. In such cases, it is worse than foolishness to take stimulating medicines or narcotic drugs, which only whip up your fagging vital powers for the moment, maybe at the expense of your life later on. No matter what any one tells you, if you are not strong and well you owe it to yourself to make the following test. See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run down people who were ailing all the time double, and even triple their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of their symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form, and this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. You can talk as you please about all the wonders wrought by new remedies, but when you come down to hard facts there is nothing like good old iron to put color in your cheeks and good sound, healthy flesh on your bones. It is also a great nerve and stomach strengthener and the best blood builder in the world. The only trouble was that the old forms of inorganic iron like tincture of iron, iron acetate, etc., often ruined people's teeth, upset their stomach and were not assimilated and for these reasons they frequently did more harm than good. But with the discovery of the newer forms of organic iron all this has been overcome. Nuxated Iron for example, is pleasant to take, does not injure the teeth and is almost immediately beneficial.

NOTE—The manufacturers of Nuxated Iron have such unbounded confidence in its potency that they authorized the announcement that they will forfeit $100.00 to any Charitable Institution if they cannot take any man or woman under sixty who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. Also they will refund your money in any case in which Nuxated Iron does not at least double your strength in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by all good druggists.—Advertisement.

MUTT AND JEFF YES, INDEED, JEFF IS VERY QUICK AT CARDS

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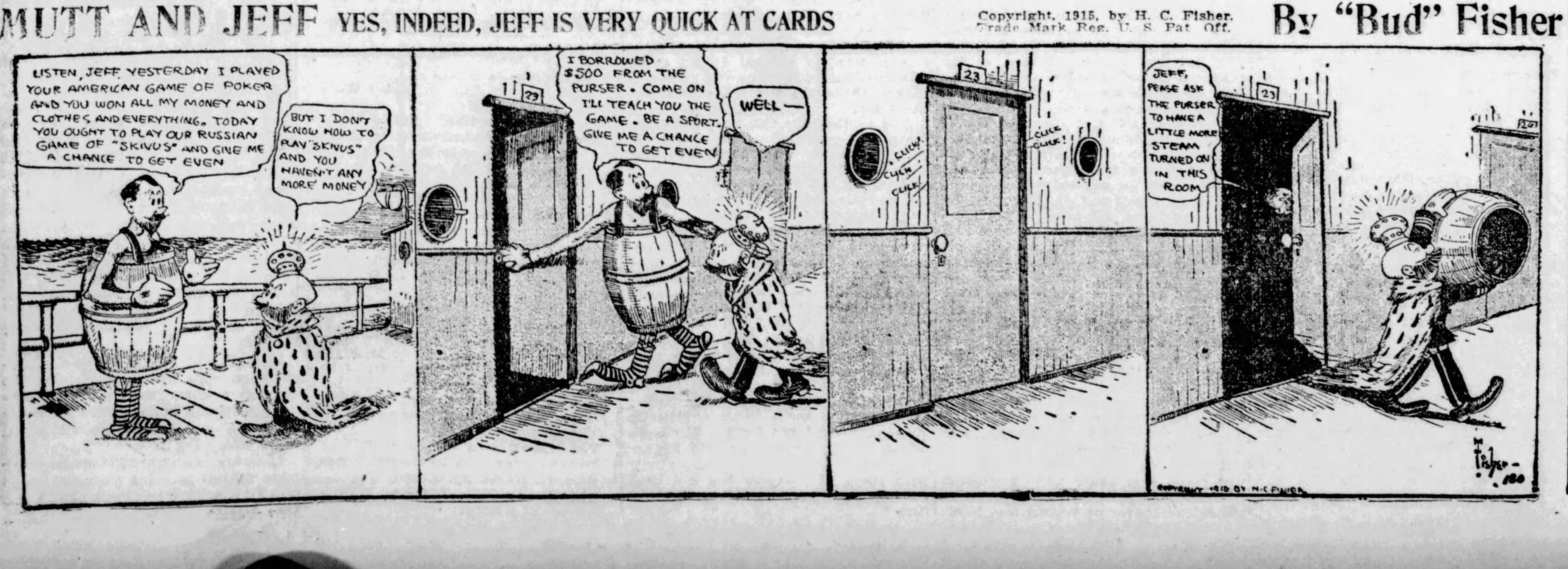
By "Bud" Fisher



LISTEN, JEFF. YESTERDAY I PLAYED YOUR AMERICAN GAME OF POKER AND YOU WON ALL MY MONEY AND CLOTHES AND EVERYTHING. TODAY YOU OUGHT TO PLAY OUR RUSSIAN GAME OF "SKIVUS" AND GIVE ME A CHANCE TO GET EVEN
BUT I DON'T KNOW HOW TO PLAY "SKIVUS" AND YOU HAVEN'T ANY MORE MONEY
I BORROWED $500 FROM THE PURSER. COME ON I'LL TEACH YOU THE GAME. BE A SPORT. GIVE ME A CHANCE TO GET EVEN
WELL —
23
CLICK! CLICK! CLICK!
CLICK CLICK!
JEFF, PEASE ASK THE PURSER TO HAVE A LITTLE MORE STEAM TURNED ON IN THIS ROOM
Fisher
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SHACKELTON BACK FROM ANTARCTIC

British Explorer Reaches New South Wales on His Return From Polar Dash.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 24.—Lieut. Sir Ernest H. Shackleton has returned from his Antarctic expedition. News of the achievements of the expedition is withheld for the present.

The adventure of Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton, heading the British trans-Antarctic expedition had a three-fold purpose: to navigate the Antarctic on a meridian; to secure for the British flag the honor of being the first national emblem thus to be taken from sea to sea across this south polar realm, and to conduct scientific work relating, among other phases, to meteorology, geography, geology and geodetic survey.

Leaves South Georgia.

The expedition was financed for the most part by large gifts from persons interested in polar expeditions. Funds amounting to more than $300,000 were raised, including $50,000 from the British government.

The expedition left England in two sections about six weeks after the European war began, but it was not until early in January, 1915, after a delay due to unfavorable ice conditions that the party headed by Sir Ernest himself set off on a 1,700 mile voyage from South Georgia, an uninhabited island in the south Atlantic ocean about 800 miles due east of Cape Horn, for Ross sea, on the other side of the south pole.

From Tasmania, on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic, the second section meanwhile had sailed, also for the Ross sea, there to meet Sir Ernest's expedition with supplies necessary for both sections to return to New Zealand. Sir Ernest hoped originally to come out of the Antarctic by April, 1915, but conditions far from propitious made necessary a change of plans. The section which started from Tasmania was obliged to spend the winter of 1915-16 at the Ross sea to await Sir Ernest's arrival, which had been expected some time this month.

Fifteen in His Party.

Sir Ernest sailed in the Endurance, a three-master, with auxiliary engines which gave her a 10-knot speed. This vessel, of 360 tons, was built with "wooden walls" two feet thick of almost solid oak. Oak and pliant pitch pine were the only woods employed. Her accommodations were for 32 persons. The party included 15 officers and scientists. Among them were:

Frank Wild, second in command, in charge of provisions.
Geo. Marston, in charge of general stores, artist.
P. O. Tom Crean, in charge of sledges.
Capt. Orde Lees, R. N. L. I., in charge of motors.
Lieut. F. Dobbs, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in chrge of section of dogs.
Lieut. Courtney Brocklehurst, assisting with dogs.
J. Wordier, geologist.
R. W. James, physicist and magnetician.
Leonard H. Hussey, meteorologist and magnetician.
F. Hurley, photographer and kinematographer.
Ex. Studd, Cambridge university and Camborne school of mines.
Lieut. Frank A. Worsely, R. N. R. of New Zealand.

Carried 70 Dogs.

Lieut. Worsley was in navigating command during part of the voyage and later was to have taken part in surveying and exploring the Antarctic coast. The Endurance carried 70 dogs and a number of motor sledges.

The Ross sea party sailed on the Aurora in command of Lieut. Aeneas Mackintosh, R. N. R., who was in charge also of the chronometers and meteorogical instruments. This party included H. G. Lemard, second officer; A. H. Ninnis, in charge of motors, a cousin of Lieut. Ninis, who lost his life during the Mawson explorations; J. R. Stenhouse, R. N. R., chief officer; A. Stevens, assistant lecturer of geography at Glasgow University; Spencer Smith, in charge of the photographic department; J. L. Cope, biologist; D. S. Mason, chief engineer; A. L. Larkman, second engineer; H. Wild, in charge of stores, and M. Hay, stoker, and Manger, carpenter. The Aurora carried 26 dogs.

SHACKLETON'S AURORA NEARING NEW ZEALAND

Wellington, New Zealand, March 27.—A wireless dispatch from the steamer Aurora, of Captain Ernest Shackleton's expedition, states that the vessel is 600 miles south of New Zealand and will reach port early in April.

CHURCH RITES ARE HELD FOR REFORMED BANDIT

Lees Summit, Mo., March 24.—Funeral services for Cole Younger were held at the Christian church, where the former bandit was converted three years ago. In the crowd that gathered at the home were several men who were with Younger in the days of Quentrel's guerilla warfare.

CZAR OUSTS EX-CHIEF OF WAR FROM COUNCIL

Petrograd, March 24.—General Soukhomlinaff, former minister of war, has been removed by imperial ukase from the council of the empire, says a semi-official news agency.

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF APRIL

BY. PROF. ERIC DOOLITTLE.

THE most striking of our evening constellations is now the beautiful group Leo, which shines almost exactly on the meridian in the south. Above this, we find the whole region about the zenith covered by the Great Bear, which has now attained its highest position in the heavens, while below Leo the very long Water Snake stretches two-thirds of the way across the southern heavens bearing the Cup and the Crow on its back.

The observer who is familiar with the brighter constellations will find it most interesting to trace out the Lesser Lion which is made up of all the faint stars lying between Leo and the paws of the Bear at E and F. Figure 1. And to the west of this he will find the equally faint Lynx, a quite extended group, including all stars from Leo Minor to the region H, Figure 1. This constellation is quite remarkable for the large number of double stars which it contains; there are no less than 50 of these which are visible in a quite small telescope. The star at K, for example, is made up of two beautiful suns, three seconds apart, of which the larger is greenish-white and the fainter one blue. A somewhat similar beautiful double pair is in Leo at L, while the brilliant Regulus has a deep blue companion, one minute away, which is itself a double sun.

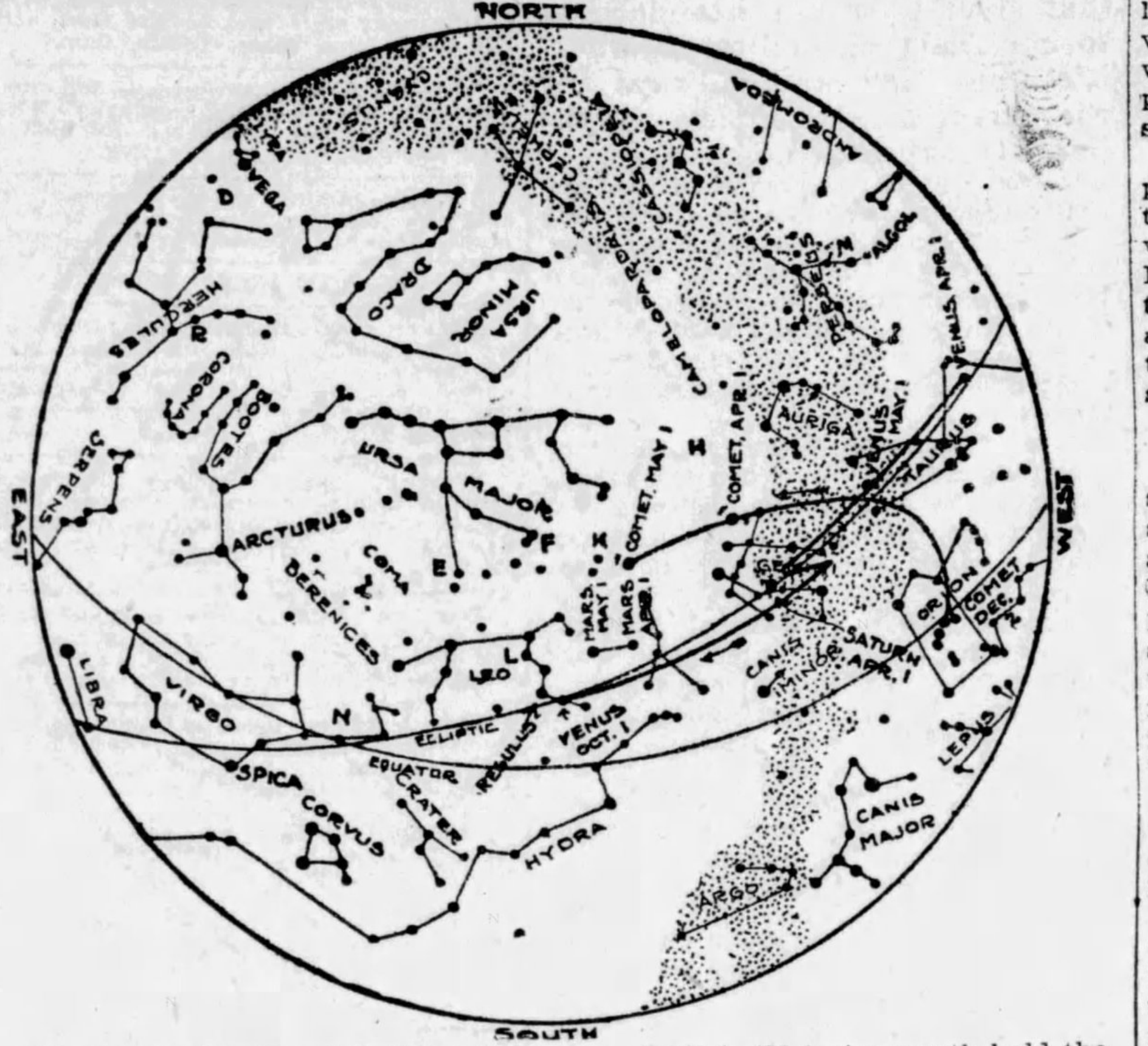

Figure 1. The Constellations at 9 p. m., April 1. (If facing south hold the map upright. If facing east hold East below. If facing west hold West below. If facing north hold the map inverted.)

The April Stars.

To the east of Leo there is the very large summer group Virgo, which for the first time this year is seen to have completely entered the evening sky. The beautiful Spica is the most striking object of this constellation. This remarkable star is now known to be revolving about a dark and unseen companion with a speed of 56 miles a second. It thus passes completely around its orbit, which is six millions of miles in diameter, in the course of only four days. The system is very like that of the well-known Algol, at M, Figure 1, but the path of Spica lies in such a position that we never see the dark companion pass between the bright star and us, and so cut off its light, as so frequently happens with Algol. It is in the region N of this constellation that there are found more of those wonderful shining clouds called Nebulas than in any other equal area of the sky.

North of Virgo the observer will at once notice the great golden star, Arcturus. This is at the foot of Bootes, the Driver, who with upstretched arms is forever driving the Bear before him in its ceaseless journey around the Pole. And below Bootes is the beautiful Northern crown, while still nearer the ground there has now fully appeared the group Hercules, with its wonderful cluster of 60,000 stars, at R. In short, the whole southern and eastern heavens are so crowded with objects of interest that we need not regret the withdrawal of the brighter winter stars, which is now proceeding so rapidly in the west.

There are two new comets now in our northern heavens, both of which are extremely faint objects and only visible in larger telescopes. Nevertheless the first of these is of great interest because it has been found to be following so very small an orbit around the sun that it is destined to continually reappear in our heavens in the years to come. Many most interesting speculations arise from a study of these periodic comets, especially when they move in paths so small that they may be observed from the earth during a great part of their motion.

The path of the new periodic comet is shown in Figure 1. It was discovered at the Cape of Good Hope on last December 2, at which time it was very near the western end of the Belt of Orion. Its apparent motion carried it first through Taurus and then into Gemini; during the present month it will move from the latter constellation into the faint group of stars known as the Lynx.

When a new comet is thus found moving among the stars it is only necessary to determine accurately its position on three different nights; knowing these three positions, the mathematician can compute its exact path in space and tell where it was to be found on the heavens at any desired date, either in the past or in the future. Nearly all comets fall toward our sun from an immense distance away, swing around that body and recede into space, never to be seen by us again. The path of such comets is a curve, called a parabola, which closely resembles the curve MPN, Figure 2.

The long computation necessary to find how a comet is moving is much shortened if we assume in the beginning that its path is a curve of this kind. Continued observations on the present comet soon showed, however, that its motion could by no means be accounted for on the assumption of such an infinite path. A complete computation soon revealed that its orbit is a very small and narrow ellipse, AC, extending from beyond the earth's orbit to a very slight distance beyond the orbit of Jupiter. The comet passes completely around this path every six years; it was nearest the sun on last January 30, and is now rapidly drawing away from the earth.

How the New Comet Was Captured.

A comet is a great nebulous cloud, composed of meteoric matter, gases and cosmic dust, which falls toward our sun from the depths of space. It is therefore a visitor—and it can only visit us once unless it is disturbed in its motion. If, however, it happens to pass sufficiently near one of the planets, the gravitational pull of this body may completely alter its path, and may either send it out of our solar system faster than it entered, or it may cause it to move in a closed orbit and thus prevent its ever leaving us again. Thus, when Tuttle's comet first fell toward the sun, along the path MPN, Fig. 3, it passed so near to Uranus that the disturbing pull of this planet caused it to follow the path AC, and later planetary disturbances have since altered this path to the position BC.

Computation shows that the new comet passed close to Jupiter in 1913. The pull upon it by the giant planet at this time must have very greatly altered its path, changing it into the new, small orbit along which it is moving now. Whether before this disturbance its path was a parabola, so that it entered our system only three years ago, or whether it is merely one of the older periodic comets whose path has thus been changed, we do not yet know. Further computations will undoubtedly, however, soon settle this point.

The continued observation of these periodic comets at their successive returns is of the highest interest and value. In at least one case, that of Encke's comet, the motion was found to be disturbed along part of its orbit, a disturbance which cannot be due to the pull of any known body in our solar system.

The April Shooting Stars.

This is one of the few conspicuous showers of the year, and though not so well known or so numerous in stars as those of August and November, it is still a most interesting phenomenon for the naked eye observer. It should be looked for on the nights from April 20 to 22, and if possible at a late hour of the evening; it cannot, indeed, be seen to the best advantage until after midnight.

If the observer will face the northeast and patiently watch the region of the sky near the constellation Lyra he will, at intervals, see a white, swiftly moving, shooting star dart outward from near the point D, Fig. 1, and move in any direction across the sky. The later the hour of the night, the higher this region will have risen from the ground and the more satisfactory the observation will be. It is unfortunate that on these dates the moon will be shining in the eastern heavens and that it is but little past full. This will make the observation of the fainter shooting stars of the shower difficult or even impossible.

This shower of so-called shooting "stars" is caused by the passing of our earth through a great stream of meteoric particles which are moving around the sun in the path MPN, Fig. 2. This is the path followed by the comet of 1861. The great stream is probably only the remains of this comet, which has been stretched out along its path by the tidal action of the sun.

Very probably this same action is gradually destroying all periodic comets—or, rather, it is changing them from compact clouds into long streams of material. It may be mentioned, however, that when the new comet is thus drawn out along its path it will give rise to no additional shower, for our earth does not pass through the orbit of this comet. The orbit, AC, Fig. 2, is inclined to the plane of the orbit of the earth by an angle of more than 15 degrees.

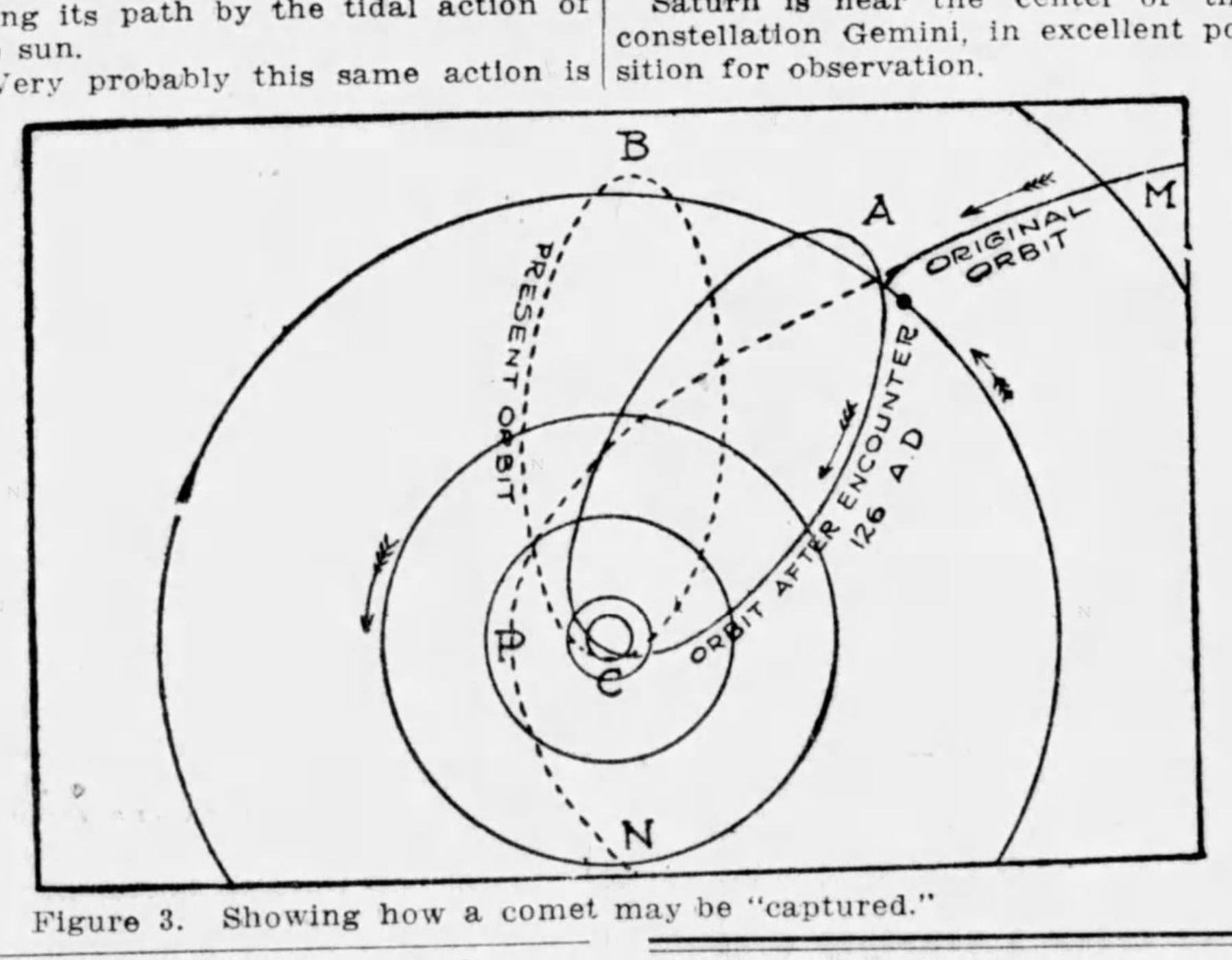

Figure 3. Showing how a comet may be "captured."

The Planets in April.

Mercury cannot be observed during the present month. At the beginning of April it is in the morning sky, and though it passes to the east of the sun on April 14, it will not reach its greatest distance and so emerge from the sun's rays until May 12.

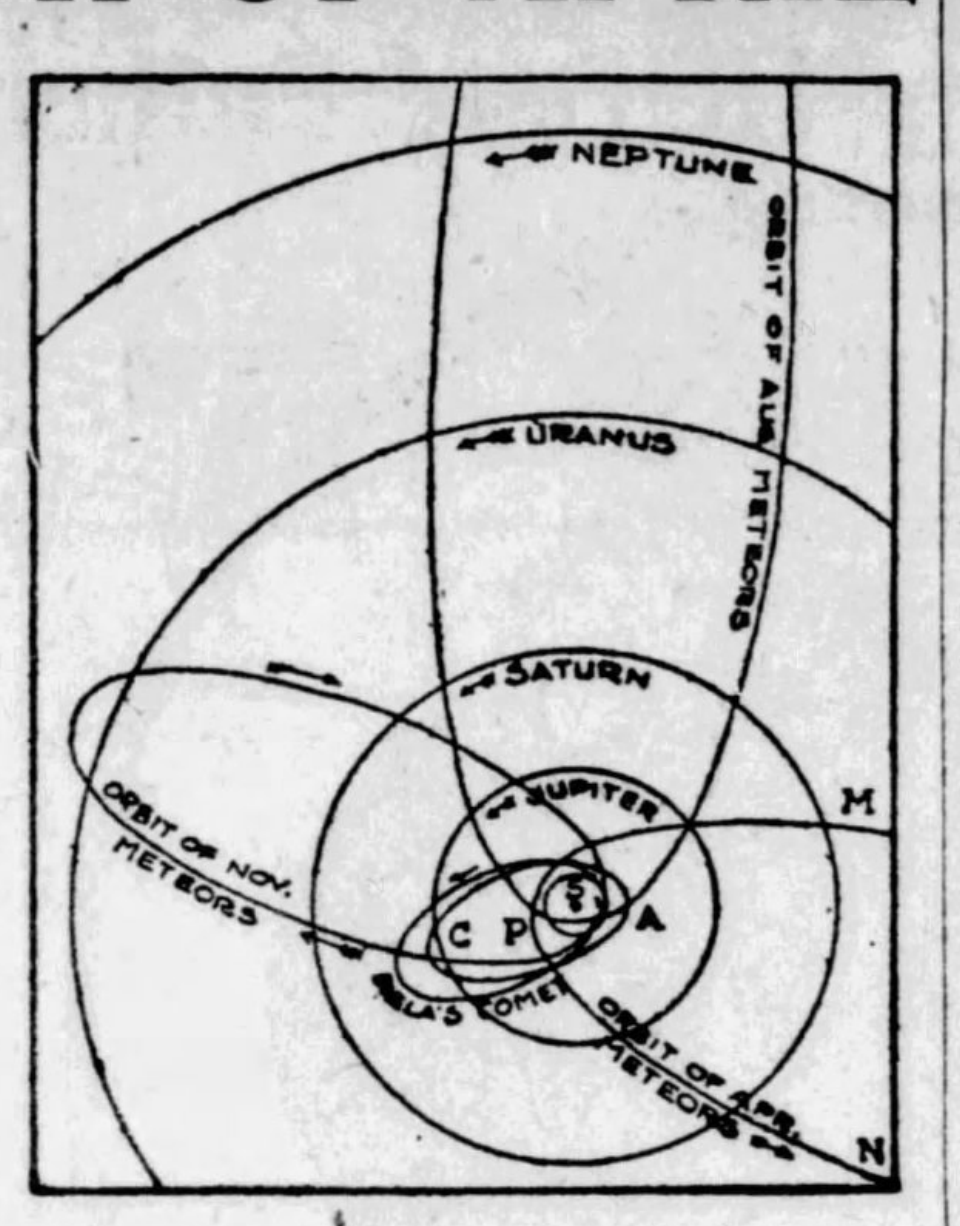

Figure 2. The path of the new comet about the sun.

Venus, the most beautiful and conspicuous object now in the heavens, cannot fail throughout the present month to attract the attention of every observer. It will attain its greatest distance east of the sun on April 24, and though a most brilliant object then, it will continue to grow brighter until May 27. In the telescope the planet is now seen to be very slightly more than half full.

The path of Venus among the stars during the coming months is shown in Figure 1. While on the whole it moves eastward among the stars, an interesting fold occurs in the path during June. On account of this, Venus will pass Saturn three times; namely, on May 23, June 22 and September 6. The first and last of these will be interesting conjunctions; at the time of the second one the planets will be too nearly lost in the sun's rays to be observed with advantage.

Mars is still in excellent position for observation, but it is steadily receding ing from the earth. Its distance from us will increase from 86,000,000 to 110,000,000 of miles during the present month and it will therefore appear to grow continually smaller and fainter. The polar caps and larger markings can, however, still be well seen.

Jupiter enters the morning sky on April 1, and throughout the month remains too near the sun to be well observed.

Saturn is near the center of the constellation Gemini, in excellent position for observation.

PRESIDENT BLAMES MONEYED INTERESTS

Washington, March 27.—That American moneyed interests in Mexico are engaged in an effort to force intervention which would enhance the value of their property there is the charge made in a statement issued Saturday night by President Wilson.

He said that "sinister and unscrupulous influences" are spreading alarmist reports about the Mexican situation with the object of forcing intervention by the United States "in the interest of certain American owners of Mexican properties."

"It is my duty," says President Wilson, "to warn the people of the United States that there are persons all along the border who are actively engaged in originating and giving as wide currency as they can to rumors of the most sensational and disturbing sort which are wholly unjustified by the facts. The object in this traffic in falsehood is obvious."

Not An Invasion.

The president's statement follows:

"As has already been announced, the expedition into Mxico was ordered under an agreement with the de facto government of Mexico for the single purpose of taking the bandit Villa, whose forces had acutally invaded the territory of the United States, and is in no sense intended as an invasion of that republic or as an infringement of its sovereignty. I have therefore asked the several news services to be good enough to assist the administration in keeping this view of the expedition constantly before both the people of this country and the distressed and sensitive people of Mexico, who are very susceptible isdeed to impressions received from the American press not only, but also very ready to believe that those impressions proceed from the views and objects of our government itself. Such conclusions, it must be said, are not usnatural, because the main, if not the only source of information for the people on both sides of the border is the public press of the United States.

"In order to avoid the creation of erroneous and dangerous impressions in this way, I have called upon the several news agencies to use the utmost care not to give news stories regarding this expedition the color of war, to withhold stories of troop movements and military preparations which might be given that interpretation and to refrain from publising unverified rumors of unrest in Mexico.

A Punitive Measure.

"I feel that it is most desirable to impress upon both our own people and the people of Mexico the fact that the expedition is simply a necessary punitive measure, aimed solely at the elimination of the marauders who raided Columbus and who infest an unprotected district near the border, which they use as a base in making attacks upon the lives and property of our citizens within our territory. It is the purpose of our commanders to co-operate in every possible way with the forces of General Carranza in removing this cause of irritation from Mexican territory so soon as that object is accomplished.

"It is my duty to warn the people of the United States that there are persons all along the border who are actively engaged in originating and giving as wide currency as they can to rumors of the most sensational and disturbing sort which are wholly unjustified by the facts. The object of this traffic in falsehood is obvious. It is to create intolerable friction between the government of the United States and the de facto government of Mexico, for the purpose of bringing about intervention in the interest of certain American owners of Mexican properties. This object cannot be attained so long as sane and honorable men are in control of this government, but very serious conditions may be created, unnecessary bloodshed may result, and the relations between the two republics may be very much embarrassed. The people of the United States should know the sinister asd unscrupulous influences that are afoot and should be on their guard against crediting any story coming from the border; and those who disseminate the news should make it a matter of patriotism and of conscience to test the source and authenticity of every report they receive from that quarter.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

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LONG BRANCH PRESENTS TUMULTY SUMMER HOME

So He Can Be Near the President.

New York, March 24.—In order that President Wilson may have his secretary near him when he comes to his summer capital, Shadow Lawn, this summer, the Long Branch Chamber of Commerce has voted to offer Joseph P. Tumulty his choice of any one of seven cottages in Hollywood park, within a block of the President's home. The invitation explained that "we have no mercenary objects in view and are not seeking any benefit or advertising out of this proposition, it is done purely and solely as an expression of our good will, as we feel that our city will be greatly benefited by your presence.

"There will be no expense whatever attached to the house either on account of rent or the care of the lawns, and you may have the choice of a group of seven," says the letter.

Without resort to computation, a new nautical instrument, to be mounted over a ship's compass, enables the directions of objects at sea and their distance away to be determined.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and then begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do It Today.

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FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 802M, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.
Send free trial of your method to:

THE MARKETS

Toledo, March 27.—The wheat market opened steady here today, cash and May being unchanged at $1.13 and $1.14. July was ¼c lower at $1.11. Moderate gains were made during the early periods, July rising to $1.11⅜.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Mar. 27.	Close Mar. 25.
Cash	1.13	1.15	1.13	1.15	1.13
May	1.14	1.16	1.14	1.16	1.14
July	1.11	1.13	1.11	1.13	1.11¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	73	72½
May	73¾	75¼	73¾	75¼	74¼
July	75⅝	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝	76
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	46¼	45¾
May	45¾	46½	45¾	46½	46
July	44¾	45	44¾	45	44¾
Clover Seed—					
Prime	11.65	11.65	11.50	11.50	11.82
Mar.	11.50	11.50	11.40	11.40	11.52
April	9.75	9.75	9.60	9.60	9.85
Oct.	8.50	8.55	8.50	8.55	8.55
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	91½	91
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	9.40	9.40
Mar.	9.40	....	....	9.40	9.40
Timothy—					
Prime	3.50	....	....	3.50	3.50
Mar.	3.50	....	....	3.50	3.50
April	3.45	....	....	3.45	3.45

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.08	1.10	1.07⅝	1.09⅞	1.08⅛
July	1.06	1.07¾	1.05¾	1.07⅝	1.06¼
Sept.	1.04¾	1.06¼	1.04⅝	1.06¼	1.04⅞
Corn—					
May	72¼	73⅜	72⅛	73¼	72½
July	73¾	74¾	73½	74⅝	74
Sept.	73⅝	74⅝	73⅜	74½	73¾
Oats—					
May	42¾	43¼	42⅝	43¼	42¾
July	41⅞	42¼	41⅝	42¼	41⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	22.90	23.02	22.87	22.95	22.90
July	22.75	22.90	22.75	22.82	22.70
Lard—					
May	11.57	11.57	11.50	11.50	11.52
July	11.80	11.80	11.72	11.75	11.77
Ribs—					
May	12.07	12.07	12.05	12.05	12.07
July	12.27	12.27	12.22	12.22	12.25

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.12¼	1.10⅝
July	....	....	....	1.12⅝	1.10⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.12¼	1.10⅜
July	....	....	....	1.12¾	1.10⅛

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 36½c; solid pack, 37c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 29c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 19@19½c; York State, 21c; brick, 18½@19c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 21c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 30c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 55c; Longhorns, 20c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 20c; strictly fresh, 22c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New per bu., 60c.
Beans—Green and Wax, $3.75@4.25 per hamper.
York State Cabbage—2c per pound.
Carrots—50 pounds, 80c@$1.00.
California Celery—Large, per dozen, 75c.
Cauliflower—Per case, $2.25.
Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.25@1.50.
Lettuce—Leaf, 8@9c pound.
Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$4.00.
Fancy Head Lettuce—Per hmaper, $1.25@1.50.
Mushrooms—50@60c pound.
Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $2.00@2.50.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $2.00@2.25.
Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.
Florida Peas—$3.00 per box.
Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 40c.
New Potatoes—Per bushel, $2.85.
Potatoes—$2.85@3.00 per sack.
New Bermuda Potatoes—$8.25 barrel.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 20@25c doz.; long, per doz., 18c.
Salsify—Home-grown, 45c.
Florida Tomatoes—Per 5-lb. basket, 50@60c.
Turnips—60c per bu.
Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.15.
Shallots—Per doz., 50@60c.
Rhubarb—75c per doz.
Cal. Asparagus—Case, $2.00.
Texas Spinach—Per bu., $2.25.
Cal. Peas—Per box, $3.00.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 12@12½c; heavy and rough, 10½@11c.
Calves—15@16c.
Fowls—Alive, 18@18½c.
Turkeys—Alive, 22c.
Geese—Alive, 15@16c.
Ducks—Alive, 18c.
Lambs—16@17c; sheep, 11@12c.
Steer Beef—Good, 1-@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, extra good, 10@11c.
Heifers—11@12½c.
Bulls—9@10c.

Provisions.

Lard—12½c.
Fat Bacon—14½c.
Lean Bacon—20c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18c; 8 to 10 lbs., 16c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 15½c.
Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12½c; frankfurters, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12½c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $20.00; No. 2, $19.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.
Oats—51c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.25; winter patents, $6.75@7.00 per bbl.; family flour, $6.00@6.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00; new buckwheat flour, $3.50@4.00 per cwt.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $25.00@26.00; middlings brown, $27.00@28.00; white middlings, $32.00@33.00; ground barley, $31.00; course meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $32.00@33.00; old process meal, $37.00@38.00; union grades, $33.00@35.00; alfalfa chop, $32.00.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.
Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.
Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.
Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.
Oats—50@55c.
Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.
Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.
Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 11½c; green calf, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18½c; kip, 19c; No. 2 kip, 18c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 28.—Butter, receipts, 8,295 tubs; creamery extra, 36c; extra firsts, 35@35½c; firsts, 33½@34½c; packing stock, 23½@24c. Eggs, receipts, 28,720 cases; current receipts, 18@19c; ordinary firsts, 18@18½c; firsts, 19¼c; extra, 22@23c; checks, 16@17c; dirties, 17½@18c. Live poultry, turkeys, 19@20c; chickens, 16½c; springs, 17½c; roosters, 12½c; geese, 10@13c; ducks, 16@18c Potatoes, receipts 37 cars; Minnesota and Wisconsin, 88@96c.

New York Produce.

New York, March 28.—Flour quiet; spring patents, $5.65@5.90; winter patents, $5.60@5.75; winter straights, $5.40@5.60; Kansas straights, $5.55@5.70. Pork firm; mess, $24.00@24.50; family, $23.00@25.00; short clears, $22.00@25.00. Pork firm; mess, $24.00@24.50; family, $23.00@25.00; short clears, $22.00@25.00. Beef steady; mess, $17.00@17.50; family, $18.50@19.50. Lard firm; middle west, $11.50@11.60. Molasses firm; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay steady; No. 1, $1.35@1.40; No. 2, $1.25@1.30; No. 3, $1.00@1.05; shipping, 90@95c. Hides firm; Bogota, 33@34c; Central America, 33c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 36c; seconds, 33@34c. Butter firm; receipts, 5,937; creamery, extras (92 score), 36¼@36½c; creamery (higher scoring), 37@37½c; firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 33½@35c. Eggs firm; receipts, 17,181; fresh gathered, extras, 22½@23c; extra firsts, 21¾@22c; firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23½@24c; nearby hennery browns, 22½@23c. Cheese steady; receipts, 700; state, held, specials, 18¼@18½c; do. average fancy, 18@18¼c; current make, average run, 17@17½c; Wisconsin twins, held, 18@19c. Live poultry price not quoted; dressed firm; chickens, 15@30c; fowls, 14½@20c; turkeys, 26@30c.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; active; prime steers, $9.35@9.60; shipping, $8.40@9.25; butchers, $7.25@8.85; heifers, $6.75@8.50; cows, $4.00@7.50; bulls, $5.00@7.50; stock heifers, $5.75@6.50; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.25; fresh cows and springers active and strong; $50@100. Veals—Receipts, 1,500; slow; $4.00@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; slow; heavy, $10.25@10.35; mixed, $10.25; Yorkers, $9.50@10.25; pigs, $9.00@9.25; roughs, $9.25@9.35; stags, $6.50@7.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; active; lambs, $8.00@11.90; yearlings, $6.50@10.50; wethers, $9.00@9.50; ewes, $4.00@8.75; sheep, mixed, $8.75@9.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, March 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; market steady; choice fat steers, $11.50; good to choice butcher steers, $8.00@9.00; good to choice heifers, $8.00@8.50; good to choice butcher bulls, $7.00@7.50; fair to good cows, $6.00@6.75; milchers and springers, $40@60. Calves—Receipts, 700; market 5c lower; good to choice veal calves, $10.00@10.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; good to chhoice lambs, $11.25@11.60; fair to good, $9.50@10.50; good to choice wethers, $7.50@8.35; culls and common, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 10c higher; yokes, mixed, heavies, mediums and lights, $10.50; pigs, $8.75; oughs, $9.00; stags, $7.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 28.—Hogs—Receipts, 39,000; market strong; bulk, $9.75@9.95; light, $9.45@10.05; mixed, $9.60@10.00; heavy, $9.55@9.95; rough, $9.55@9.65; pigs, $7.50@8.65. Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market firm; native beef steers, $7.75@10.05; stockers and feeders, $8.00@8.25; cows and heifers, $4.25@9.00; calves, $8.00@10.50. Sheep—Receipts, 9,000; market firm; wethers, $8.60@9.35; lambs, $9.85@11.75.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, March 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; market higher; top, $9.65. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market lower; prime heavy, $10.15@10.20; heavy mixed, $10.10@10.15; mediums, $10.05@10.10; heavy yorkers, $10.00@10.05; light yorkers, $9.00@9.50; pigs, $8.25@8.90; roughs, $7.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,000; market steady; top sheep, $9.25; top lambs, $11.75. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; market lower; good to choice veals, $10.50.

The Chinese are not isolated in their inability to pronounce the letter R. In nearly every case it is the last letter even the English born child learns to pronounce.

RAIDER AND SHIP SENT TO BOTTOM

The Greier, Disguised as Norwegian, and Armed Alcantara Sunk.

London, March 25.—The German commerce raider Greir and the British armed merchant ship Alcantara have been sunk in the North sea in a naval battle, it was announced today by the admiralty.

The British losses were five officers and 69 men.

The following official statement was issued:

"An engagement occurred February 29, in the North sea, between the armed German cruiser Grier, disguised as a Norwegian merchant vessel, and the British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara, Captain T. E. Wardle. It resulted in the loss of both vessels, the German raider being sunk by gunfire and the Alcantara apparently by a torpedo.

Nearly 200 Germans Lost.

"Five German officers and 115 men were picked up and taken prisoners out of the total complement, believed to have been over 300. The British losses amounted to five officers and 69 men.

The engagement took place on February 29.

The German raider had been disguised as a Norwegian merchantman.

After the fight, five German officers and 115 men were picked up and made prisoners.

"It should be noted that during the whole engagement the enemy fired over the Norwegian colors painted on the side of the ship.

"This news is now published, as it is made clear by the receipt of a German wireless message that the enemy has learned that the Grier, a similar ship to the Moewe, has been destroyed before she succeeded in passing our line of patrols."

Loyalty to England does not prevent the richer classes of India from preferring automobiles of American make.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

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Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

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When you examine this set of books you will understand at once why the publication price was $12, but you will wonder why it was no more. We have made a big purchase of these books from a source which needed the money immediately. We bought at a price that makes possible this really marvelous bargain. Seldom are books like this offered for a fraction above 39c a volume when the original price was more than $2 a volume—so do not worry about not getting your money's worth. You are getting more than money ever bought before.

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HIDDEN FRENCH CANNON RAKING GERMAN POSITION IN FLANDERS

King Albert's Men, Now Holding Most Difficult Line With Big Guns Furnished by Their Ally, Are Visited by Lord Northcliffe.

BY LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

In the Belgian Lines, March 24.—This glorious little army that at first arrested the rush of the Germans, the army that gave the allies invaluable breathing time, has been fighting longer than any of us.

And it is not too much to say the world's debt to Belgium has increased steadily since those hectic hours at Liege and Antwerp. The United States recognizes its share in Belgium's work for civilization by generously keeping 6,000,000 Belgians, who are holding themselves so proudly under the immediate domination of their conquerors.

I had been with the Belgian army soon after its long series of rear-guard actions. It was then suffering from great losses. It was war-weary and needed sleep and equipment. But it had never lost heart or discipline.

Most of Nation Captive.

Today it is the same army, but even though renewed, has no great reserves to fall back upon, because the greater part of the nation has been imprisoned. The wise men who administer it under the affectionate care of King Albert, therefore, while getting into the ranks every possible available Belgian of military age, have devoted themselves to the work of refitting and reorganizing. The result is a perfect little army of more men than I am at liberty to state.

Beyond question, one of the most vital of all the forces among the allies is the Belgian minister of war, Baron de Broqueville. It was within sound of the guns that I met De Broqueville, who discussed the whole European war and the world situation incisively, frankly, and with vigor and directness.

After gaining a great deal of extremely interesting information, which I do not propose to present to the Germans, I made my way to the enchanting little sixteenth-century scenes, where the Belgian army headquarters are installed with General Wielemans chief of staff of the king. Wielemans arranged that the next day I should be taken along the Belgian trenches by Colonal Detail, his under-chief of staff.

Belgians' Line Difficult.

Though the shortest of the lines held by the allies, the Belgian line is, in proportion to the free Belgian population, much the longest occupied. It is the most difficult and extremely uncomfortable position, for in no part of the war zone is the mud of Flanders blacker and deeper than it is in the Belgian trenches.

It is an open secret that the Belgian preparations were not such as De Broqueville had urged, but in artillery the little army had acquired great proficiency, doubtless, partly, by reason of its association with the French. That the Belgians are well equipped with great cannon, big howitzers, 75's, machine guns, and that every gun has a plentiful supply of shells of every description is abundantly well known to Hans and Fritz on the other side of the inundations and everywhere else along the Belgian front.

I was taken to General de Ceunik, who found for me a lively young artillery officer, whose four "pets," as he called them, were timed to perform that afternoon.

Churches in Fragments.

Our way lay through the ruined Flemish villages, where the churches in almost every case had been shelled to fragments, and in almost every case the carved wooden Christ remained as by miracle untouched.

I had been long loth to believe that the Germans selected churches as artillery objects, but personal examination of more than 100 shelled towns pròved it, and with churches usually go the churchyards. Open coffins, shrouded corpses and grinning skulls show that the modern Prussian takes as much pleasure in revealing the secrets of the grave as he does in the destruction of his enemy's wife and child.

Germans Throw Gas Shells.

It is a thousand pities that cinematograph operators were not sent to those places to prove to the world that German warfare is, at least, as much directed against the civil population as against the military. French gunners score successes in Champagne and in reply the Germans throw asphyxiating shells.

I do not propose to give the least indication of the situation of the battery with which I spent some very interesting hours. The Huns never found it, or indeed, any of the French or Belgian batteries that I entered, for the detective powers of the aeroplane observer has been countered by the extraordinary ingenuity in concealment on the part of the artillerymen.

This battery, like all others, was exactly where one would never have expected to find anything of the sort and it formed a complete little world of its own.

The captain in charge of the battery explained the system on which the 75's worked. He demonstrated the extreme facility in elevation, deflecting the apparatus of his four favorites.

He then suggested that we might like to do down into his wine-cellar to see his excellent array of bottles, as he called them.

We went deep into the earth. His electric torch revealed an illimitable display of shells, some made in England, but most of them manufactured in the great Belgian factory.

Heard Shells at Bursting.

Suddenly there came a ring at the telephone bell. Instantaneously men sprang to the guns. Then I saw the marvelous working of the 75's. A quick order was shouted as to the direction and elevation. There was a slight pause and the little chamber was lit up for a moment, as by the flame of a smithy. A roar came that was gentle after the earth-shaking at Verdun, then silence, until kilometers away, we heard our shells bursting.

A good artillery battle reminds one of a quick lawn tennis volley, and in the matter of the artillery reply the Latins are certainly speedier than the Germans.

The improved Belgian army, as regards the higher command, efficiency, equipment, cavalry, infantry, artillery and transport is like our own creation of nearly 19 months of war, and war is the best school for war.

Nor are the medical arrangements neglected. Inspector-General Melis had to deal with almost insuperable difficulties when the Germans seized practically the whole Belgian Red Cross material. Belgium has excellent hospitals at various points, but they tempt the Teutonic gunners unduly.

The Belgian field hospital windows rattle night and day with the vibration of the guns and its career has been one long adventure, for it began life at Antwerp in September, 1914.

An excellent Scotch doctor and matron and a number of devoted nurses have been with it since the day it started traveling across Belgium, and during the time it was shelled out of Furnes and throughout all of its vicissitudes. The whole establishment is ready of necessity to move on again at any moment.

In every ward of this hospital, in every Belgian dugout and in every room that I entered, there are pictures of the heroic king and queen, who are known by sight to every soldier in the army and to whom the whole Belgian force is deeply devoted.

Count Refuses "Count" $16,000 for Caning by Heiress' Father

MISS MARGUERITE BENNETT.
©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A jury, after an all-night deliberation, has refused to award Paul de Kil duchevsky, who says he is a Russian count and a friend of the Russian ambassador, the $16,000 damages which he demanded from James J. Bennett, an attorney of Brooklyn and Poughkeepsie, and father of the "count's" 16-year-old sweetheart.

The "count" alleges that he was an ardent suitor for the hand of Miss Marguerite Bennett, who is a student at Vassar college, and that her father caned him and had him arrested when he called upon her at her home here on May 9, 1913.

On the witness stand Bennett said his wife told him she had to move 12 times to rid herself and daughter of the "count's" attentions. When the "count" called, Bennett testified, he did not know him. He asked the name of the visitor, who did not reply. He then turned the alleged nobleman over to a policeman. After three days in the lockup the "count" was discharged.

The "count" has a packet of letters which he says Miss Bennett wrote to him. One of them read:

"Darling Paul: Listen, dear. On the day or minute or at any time after I am 18, I will gladly marry you. Yes, even if you ask it one hour afterwards. That only means a year and a half to wait, dear, and then mother will make it happy for us. Come and see me, dear, and talk. We are lonely without you. Your own Marguerite."

In another letter, alleged to be from her, Miss Bennett asked the "count" to redeem some jewelry for her, saying:

"Please do get it out for your honeybunch to be. Lovingly, Marguerite," she concluded.

SEIZE RAILROADS, WORD ON REPORT MEXICO REFUSES

El Paso, Texas, March 28.—"Ignore Carranza's arrogant refusal to permit American troops to use Mexican railways; take them at once; send troops into Mexico and treat every armed Mexican, Villista or Carranzista, for what he is—an outlaw and a bandit. If President Wilson could forget his pride of opinion and see the truth, the Mexican problem would find a ready solution."

Thus U. S. Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico, spoke his opinion of the Mexican situation today, while supplies for the American troops of the punitive expedition were blocked by order of the Carranza government.

"In All Seriousness."

Senator Fall explained that what he said, was said "in all seriousness" and that his opinion was based on studious reflection.

"I have sent a telegram to Senator Gallinger," said Senator Fall. "In it, I told him of the situation and how every effort was made by the Carranzista faction to throttle the work with which it declares itself in perfect accord.

"The latest action of this sort was taken to stop supplies of gasoline being sent to Pershing. Pershing tried to buy it off Mexican merchants in Casas Grandes. As soon as the Carranzistas found that this was being done, they stopped the merchants' supplies.

Would Ignore Carranza.

"We ought to ignore Carranza's refusal. They aren't his railroads, and, as a matter of fact, he hasn't a thing to say about them except as he is allowed to control them by our government. The railroad owners themselves would be glad to see us take hold.

"Make no mistake. The people of Mexico would be glad to see us intervene. They would welcome us as they did in 1848. Fifteen million of them, who have been oppressed by bandit organizations, would be freed. It is not the idea of whipping Mexico that we must have. But we must go in with the notion of scourging out the bandits.

"President Wilson should learn that a bandit is a bandit, whether he is one of Villa's followers or whether he accepts Carranza pay and the name of 'patriot.' We must not go into Mexico allied with one of these factions.

"At present I don't like the Mexican attitude. The Mexican is too silent just now. It is the Indian coming to the surface. Usually Spanish strain is uppermost.

"Carranza does not intend to give us any help. On the other hand, he only wishes to harm us. He has flouted our President time after time. He has never acceded one point to one of our demands. He is not doing it now.

"The great trouble is President Wilson's pride of opinion. The truth does not coincide with his preconceived notions of what the situation should be. I speak seriously. Either President Wilson can't understand or he does not want to.

"He was infuriated against certain press reports when he issued his statement the other evening. He was furious because they told the truth that he did not want to hear or have heard.

"President Wilson, in all his reading of history, never met a man who comes so close to being an absolute despot as Carranza. Carranza has set himself up as the government. He has in his public decrees set aside the constitution and laws of Mexico. He has announced that he would appoint all governors, all officers, the supreme court judges and otherwise run the Mexican government according to his own sweet will.

"That is why President Wilson recognized him. That sounds somewhat extreme perhaps, but I assure you it is uttered only after the most careful and profound thought and analysis. In it we find the truth of the Mexican situation and, inversely, the solution of the Mexican problem."

Washington, March 28.—There was no official confirmation in Washington today of the dispatches carried out of El Paso that Gen. Carranza has decided to bar American military authorities on Mexican railways for the carrying of supplies to the punitive expedition.

It was stated, however, in official circles that such a move on Carranza's part could occasion no great surprise. It was pointed out that if the first chief had intended to allow the use of his railways he would have done so immediately upon the entrance of American troops into Mexican territory.

It was generally admitted that the Carranza refusal will widen the breach between the two governments. War department officials said, however, that it would not interfere with the expedition.

A memorandum to General Carranza pressing for an immediate reply to the request for permission to use the railroads in supplying American troops in pursuit of Villa was prepared today at the state department.

It will be forwarded to Queretaro probably late today and be delivered by Special Rep. Rodgers to Gen. Carranza and Gen. Obregon.

El Paso, Tex., March 28.—The pursuit of Francisco Villa may be hampered, if not actually halted, unless Mexican railroads are made available, as the main line of communication for the American army in Mexico. Military men expressed that view today after studying dispatches from the front that Villa was still in full flight, southward and meeting with little, if any opposition.

The first chief is said to have notified Gen. Gaviera, military commander at Juarez, that he must not permit the passage over this line of any shipment of food, ammunition or equipment for the American troops. Carranza has further barred the United States authorities and Gen. Pershing from using the Mexican telegraph lines to and from Juarez. This development shows that the American troops must depend upon their own lines of communication for food and ammunition. As they proceed farther into Mexico in pursuit of Villa, it is becoming increasingly difficult for them to get these supplies.

When this report spread today it caused a wave of pessimism to sweep along the border. This was further intensified by an attack made last night by Mexican outlaws upon the ranch of C. E. Kelly, ex-mayor of El Paso, near Fabens, a border town east of El Paso.

The bandits crossed the border under cover of darkness, raided the ranch and beat the superintendent. This man, badly injured, made his way to the T. M. Wingo ranch and informed a detachment of troop K, Eighth cavalry, of the outrage. Sergeant Burns immediately led a flying squadron of 10 cavalrymen in pursuit of the bandits.

The Mexican bandits had escaped by the time the troopers had reached the Kelly ranch about midnight.

It was believed they had recrossed the Rio Grande, but to be doubly sure of this fact, two other detachments of cavalry were hastened to this vicinity to scour the border.

The bandits who crossed the border at Fabens are unquestionably Villistas. It is in this district that supplies have been smuggled into Mexico to help "Pancho."

COLONEL'S BACK; FOUND NEW BIRD

Winged Species Is Nocturnal in Habits and Eats Nuts.

New York, March 25.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt returned last night on the steamship Matura, from the West Indies, silent on politics and the Mexican situation, but announcing the discovery in Trinidad of what was to him a new variety of bird in which he was much interested. He and his wife had been absent six weeks on what he termed a vacation.

The bird, he said, was about as big as a barn owl. It lives in caves, is nocturnal in its habits, and eats nuts. Its native name, he added, was the "guacharo."

Asked by one of the newspaper men who met him at Quarantine if the bird "barked like a dog," Colonel Roosevelt pointed a finger warningly and exclaimed:

"Now, no nature faking, sir."

Colonel Roosevelt declined to discuss his plans for the future, but said he probably would see George W. Perkins at Oyster Bay today.

"I greatly enjoyed the trip," he said. "I came home feeling fine and I enjoyed the ocean trip, despite the fact that we ran into a storm Wednesday night, during which the waves, at times, swept clear over the ship."

Mexico!!

El Paso, March 27.—The Mexican country where Villa is fleeing is a land peculiar to itself. A negro sergeant, an old campaigner in the twenty-fourth infantry now in that region, speaking to a Casas Grandes rancher, puts it thus:

"I have been in nearly every land. But in this part of Mexico there are more rivers and less water, more cows and less milk, and further to look and less to see than any country I have ever known."

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, March 19.—Dutch steamship Palambang sunk, possibly by German submarine, off English coast. German attacks on Vaux halted without gains. Alexandre Ribot, French minister of finance, tells deputies end of war is near.

MONDAY, March 20.—Seven German and French aeroplanes destroyed during French raid on Muelhausen. Four German seaplanes raid English coast; one reported brought down. Russians attack on 70-mile front in Wilna region.

TUESDAY, March 21.—Germans shift attack to western part of Verdun front, making small gains. Fleet of 65 Allied aeroplanes rain bombs on naval base at Zeebrugge.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.—Russians gain in three attacks along eastern front. Germans make further progress at Verdun. British and German destroyers fight off Belgian coast.

THURSDAY, March 23.—Russians break through Von Hindenburgh's front, between Dwinsk and Wilna. Germans make slight gains west of Meuse at Verdun. Ispahan, in Persia, captured by Russians.

FRIDAY, March 24.—At Jacobstadt, on east front, Russians make big gains. Big guns bombard Verdun during lull in infantry attacks. Dutch sailors demand protection from submarines.

SATURDAY, March 25.—Russians push back Germans in Dwinsk region. Channel steamship, carrying 386 passengers, several Americans among them, torpedoed near Dieppe. General Sir Archibald J. Murray succeeds General Sir John G. Maxwell as British commander in Egypt.

AIRMAN FALLS—IN HOME TUMBLES DOWNSTAIRS

Washington, March 24.—Illustrating that dangers faced by aviators are not all in skittering on canvas planes through fleecy clouds and high winds, Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, chief of the army aviation service, was painfully hurt at his home here yesterday when he fell down the aeraway from the third floor.

The officer had been upstairs with his little son, who is quarantined with measles. As he started down he either slipped or was seized with vertigo, and plunged over the banister.

THREE ANTI-WAR EDITORS ACCUSED OF TREASON

Stockholm, March 24.—Three Socialist editors, Messrs, Hoeglund, Oljelund and Hedon, have been arrested on a charge of high treason in consequence of the passing of a resolution at a conference of Swedish Socialist organizations that a general strike and a revolution be started in case Sweden enters the war.

ATTACK VERDUN FROM THE NORTH

Germans Continue Violent Bombardment East of the Meuse.

London, March 27.—Continuation of a violent bombardment east of the Meuse river, north of Verdun, indicates the probability that new attacks by the Germans may be expected in that direction. The front between Douaumont and Vaux is bearing the brunt of the attack.

The infantry has not been employed in this region nor elsewhere along the Franco-Belgian front, so far as the official reports show.

The Balkan theatre of war is attracting renewed attention by reason of the increasing activities north of Salonika, where the skirmishing between Teutonic and Entente forces that has been proceeding for some days is now apparently taking the form of a general attack against the Franco-British lines. It is not believed in Entente circles in Athens, however, that a serious attempt at the capture of Salonika is intended.

Berlin declares that Saturday's British air raid on a German aviation base on the north Frisian coast was a complete failure. The British have admitted the loss of three seaplanes and a torpedo boat destroyer, the latter through a collision in the naval encounter that followed the air raid. Two German armed trawlers were sunk, and the German admirality reports one German torpedo boat is missing.

Blow Up German Trenches.

The British have been actively engaged in mining operations south of Ypres and by the explosion of a large mine this morning they blew up more than 100 yards of German trenches near St. Eloi. The Germans report successes in mine fighting near Vermelles and the repelling of an attempted advance by British detachments northeast of Albert.

Attacks have been resumed by the Russians against the northern end of the eastern front, Berlin declaring that they advanced in "unprecedented" numbers northwest of Jacobstadt, on the Dvina line. They were totally unsuccessful, however, the German war office declares, and suffered enormous losses.

Field Marshal von Hindenberg's forces south of Dvinsk have also been subjected to heavy attacks, but these were repulsed and in counter attacks West Prussian regiments recaptured artillery observation positions south of Lake Narocz, lost a week ago, taking besides nearly 2,200 prisoners and several machine guns, according to Berlin.

Appeals to Hospital for Aid and Is Shot

He Was Only a Dog, and He Had a Broken Leg.

Gary, Ind., March 22.—It may have been instinct or the same sense which leads the St. Bernards to the succor of fallen travelers on Mont Blanc that brought him to the door of Mercy hospital. He was a yellow, bedraggled gutter pup with a black nose and beady eyes. Kicks and cuffs evidently had been more plentiful than food.

He was limping and whining and gave vent now and then to a yelp when a nurse discovered him. She rushed to the phone.

"There's a mad dog up here," she told the police.

A policeman came and shot him.

"Was he mad?" asked the nurse.

"No, madam," replied the patrolman. "He had a broken leg."

No Curb on British Cash.

London, March 24.—In the house the chancellor of the exchequer, Reginald McKenna, was asked whether the government intended to take any measures to prevent investment of British money in the United States and other foreign countries. Mr. McKenna said such investments were contrary to the national interests and that he deprecated them strongly, but did not indicate that any measures were contemplated by the government.

WILL DEMAND TO KNOW IF U-BOAT TORPEDOED LINER

United States Will Ask Direct Question of Germany in Cases of the Sussex and the Englishman.

Washington, March 28.—The United States will ask Germany the direct question whether it was a German submarine which sank the steamer Englishman and attacked the channel liner Sussex. This was decided on at today's cabinet meeting.

Secretary Lansing explained that while the evidence so far obtained was fragmentary in character, it indicated that the survivors of the Sussex saw the "wake" of a torpedo just before the explosion which shattered the vessel. Because of this fact, the cabinet decided it would be a proper question to propound to Berlin as to whether Germany accepted the responsibility.

No Doubt of Nationality.

Already the state department and the White House have indicated that if a submarine was responsible, there could be no doubt of its nationality.

Suggestions that Germany will disavow the attack on the Sussex, should it be proven that a submarine was responsible, and will offer reparation in the form of indemnities and punishment of the submarine commander, found no responsive reception at the cabinet meeting.

No Assurance From Embassy.

The reports that the state department already had been assured by the German embassy that Germany will make reparation if to blame, were denied by Secretary of State Lansing. It was explained that certain sources in Washington for the dissemination of "pro-German" suggestions had intimated that there would be no question that such action would be taken, but not a single official word, either from the embassy here or from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, has so far reached either the White House or the state department. Even though such disavowal shall come, officials say, there exists grave doubts that the United States would be satisfied.

It is positively known that President Wilson believes that if it shall be shown that the German promises, solemnly made, have been violated, then the entire question of how much weight shall be given to promises of this character should be considered by both the executive and legislative branches of the government.

May Appeal to Congress.

The President, officials say, will welcome an opportunity to ask congress for advice, and will do so as soon as all of the mystery surrounding the renewal of the Teutonic submarine warfare is cleared up. And the next move in the existing situation, if it finally is established that German submarines again are sinking merchant vessels without warning, will be at least suggested by congress.

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Without any extra attachments and simply by changing position of the wonderful sound reproducer, you can play any flat record made—Columbia, Edison, Pathe, Wonder, etc., or the Special Emerson Green Seal Records.

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Motormen, Conductors, $80 monthly, interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now; state age; booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Wanted — Men-Women — $75 month Goverment jobs. Vacancies constantly. Write for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-27, Rochester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N.Y.

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A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Tel, Rehoboth, Del.

Women make money introducing Priscilla Fabrics, Petticoats, Dresses, Hosiery, etc., in spare time. Beautiful sample furnished. New plan. Fitzcharles Co., Dept. 102, Trenton, N. J.

Wanted—Ladies to sew insoles; good pay weekly, goods cut ready for machine, transportation paid, no canvassing. Address, with stamped envelope, Noake Insoles, Danville, Ill.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

Ladies—We will pay you 30c an hour for your spare time. Home work. No canvassing. Send stamp. System, 30, Altoona, Pa.

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Amazing, startling, sensational, stupendous, new, guaranteed easy insurance protection plan; hustling agent 18 to 60 wanted in each locality to represent big sick and accident company. W. G. Critchlow, Dep. 2717, Covington, Ky.

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Four pounds: Best grade chewing of smoking tobacco, prepaid, 80c; 9 pounds, $1.65; your money back if not satisfied. Write for price list, Kentucky Tobacco Co., Patesville, Kentucky.

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